

# 密勒氏評論報

## THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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## AMERICAN COMMUNITY ENTER- PRISES IN SHANGHAI

A Chinese banker in Peking once made the statement that American business men become tremendously interested in China about once in every seven years. They become tremendously active for a couple of years and then they lose interest and either permit the branch offices which they have established to die out altogether or give them such poor support that they are unable to carry any weight in the international competition which exists out here. Without having at our disposal the figures covering America's trade relations with China for the whole period since the landing of the first clipper ship in Canton in 1784, it is difficult to analyze seriously the statement made by the Chinese banker. It is a fact, however, that in the past America's trade interest in China has been spasmodic. The clipper ship trade with China which began almost at the time of the establishment of the American Republic lasted with varying fortunes up to the beginning of the American civil war in 1861. The interest in this trade was active because the merchants of Boston, New York and Philadelphia had to look to the sea for business. Little attention was given to the internal development of the great American continent. Then after the Civil War, came the development of the North American continent, the construction of the trans-continental railways, the settlement of the great West and there was no time or capital left for foreign commerce. America lost her place on the sea and the American commercial houses established on the China coast gradually lost out and finally closed up altogether. From the close of the Civil War to the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion in China there was little interest in the United States in the development of trade with China or the Orient generally.

SINCE Boxer times, however, American business men have gradually become re-interested in China. In 1908 the United States participated in the foreign trade of China to the extent of 9.7 percent of the total foreign commerce of the country. In 1910 this percentage dropped to 6.5, but increased the next two years to practically 9 percent again. In 1913, the year preceding the outbreak of the European War America's share in the foreign commerce of China had dropped back to a scant 7 percent, but in 1914 it increased again to nearly 9 percent. Since that time the percentage has gradually increased until the percentage in 1922 reached 16.3 the highest point for which we have exact figures. It probably was much higher than this, perhaps as high as 50 percent, at various periods during the early clipper ship trade in the first half of the last century, but we are principally interested in the present tendencies.

Of course the spasmodic elements which have been present in America's commercial relations with China have had their causes in the economics of the home land more than anywhere else. When trade was slack at home the American merchant in order to find markets for surplus production, was accustomed to looking abroad and naturally China received her share of the attention. But when trade picked up at home, the market was always so great that foreign trade was not necessary, hence the loss of interest in the foreign market. It is altogether possible if we examined the trend of domestic commerce in the United States that we would here find the periods of intense interest, mild interest and lack of interest in the China trade going up and down with the curve of domestic production and consumption. However, in spite of the fluctuations as indicated in the trade figures, there is no question but that the interest of the United States in foreign trade and foreign affairs generally has been increasing in the last quarter of a century and China has participated in this interest to a constantly increasing extent. This interest receives a great impetus as a result of the European War and there is little possibility now of a relapse, the chief reason being that industrial development in America has now reached the point where manufacturers must search out and hold foreign markets if they are to keep their factories busy and their labor employed. The same thing applies to capital of which there is also a surplus. American money is now going overseas for investment purposes at the rate of approximately a billion gold dollars a year and naturally China will participate in the American money market as well as in the market of general foreign commerce.

**P**ROBABLY the best indication of the future growth and permanence of American relations with China, commercial and otherwise, is provided in the development of the American community in Shanghai in recent years. Elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* is to be found a detailed presentation in word and picture of what has actually been accomplished by the American community in Shanghai in the last ten years and an examination of these important elements which come under the general heading of community development should be sufficient to convince the most doubting of the permanence of America's interest in China. Obviously the real background of American interest in China rests in the economic development of the home land, the great manufacturing and banking growth, of the last half century, the merchant marine and other elements, but even these elements powerful though they may be, are of no avail unless there are American citizens located all along the line to operate the machine. And in this connection, the part played by the American communities in China is of highest importance. The illustrated supplement contained in this issue of the *Review* while dealing with Shanghai exclusively, also serves to show what is taking place in all parts of China where foreign enterprise is evident. Whether it is Harbin, Moukden, Tientsin, Kalgan, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, Hankow, Chungking, Ichang, Nanking or Canton, there has been growth in the American commercial communities in China and on the part of these little communities there has come in recent years an increasing national consciousness on the part of the individuals regarding the future destiny of their home land in the future trade and affairs of this part of the world.

## THE ELEMENT OF COOPERATION IN THE AMERICAN GROWTH

**T**HE most important element concerned in the development of national consciousness and solidarity on the part of the American commercial interests in China has been the chamber of commerce. The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, which was organized early in 1915 is said to have been the first chamber of commerce formed by Americans outside of their home land, and this chamber was soon followed by similar organizations in Hankow, Peking and Tientsin and more recently in Harbin. In other cities such as Canton, Tsinanfu, Chungking and elsewhere where Chambers have not yet been organized, there is usually to be found an association of the American residents which works in cooperation with the American consul in looking after American interests. Two years ago the various chambers of commerce formed a central organization with headquarters in Shanghai which is known as the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China and although this organization is still young it has been of tremendous service in unifying American interests in the Far East. At the last annual meeting it was decided to appoint a representative resident in Washington which will serve to keep the organization in the closest possible touch with the various branches of the U. S. government and with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which has its headquarters in the national capital.

**A**NY discussion of the element of cooperation in the development of American interests in China should not overlook the important American missionary and educational interests in China. American missionary work in China began a little later than the commercial interests with the coming of Rev. E. C. Bridgman and Rev. Edwin Stevens to Canton in 1830 and incidentally it is of especial interest in this connection to know that these men came to China as a result of the efforts of an American commercial firm, Olyphant and Company which occupied a unique place in the foreign commerce of Canton owing to the fact that it was the first foreign business house to refuse to deal in opium. American missionary work in China has had an advantage over American commercial enterprise in China for the reason that it has not suffered from the fluctuations of American interest which have harassed the business man. American missionary work has grown steadily in China until it is now an important and vital factor in the educational system of China controlling either individually or in cooperation with the British missions the chief educational institutions of the Chinese Republic. According to the latest issue of the "Commercial Handbook of China" published by the U. S. Department of Commerce and edited by Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache, in 1916 the American missionary organizations were actually training 112,386 pupils and although no figures are available for the number enrolled in the mission schools at the present time it must be considerably larger than the number for 1916. The number of schools maintained is 4,000 which includes 14 institutions ranked as colleges in addition to 10 union institutions of which 4 rank as universities. Although no figures are available covering the amount of money invested in educational and missionary plants and property some idea may be gained from the fact that the value of the plants of 5 of the institutions, namely, Canton Christian College, Shanghai (Baptist) College, St.



John's University, Nanking University and the Shantung Christian University is now probably in excess of G. \$2,000,000. The investment in the Peking Union Medical College operated under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation is said to be approximately G. \$10,000,000. The New American School in Shanghai, described by Prof. Charles F. Boynton elsewhere in this issue represents an investment of more than \$1,000,000 and was made possible by cooperation of the American business and missionary interests. The fact that the investment of American money in missionary and educational work in China probably equals the commercial investment is of very great interest and significance in the relations of China and the United States.

### LLOYD GEORGE AND ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

**I**F, as was once reported, Mr. Lloyd-George never travelled beyond the confines of the British Isles until he attended the Peace Congress in Paris in 1919, he has of late been attempting to make up for lost time. His recent trans-Atlantic crossing and his travels in the United States have without doubt done much to enlighten him as to America's domestic problems and their reflex influence on her European policy as well as to cement friendly relations between that country and England—not that there has been for several years the slightest intimation of a strain in these relations. Indeed the terms Anglo-American relations and Anglo-American friendship may without danger of contradiction be termed synonymous. Whether the American people are at one in accepting Mr. Lloyd-George's explanation that the Versailles Treaty is not responsible for the present European chaos there can be no doubt, as the *New York Tribune* has just declared, that the ex-Premier's plea for Anglo-American friendship "strikes a note that will be heard sympathetically throughout the nation." It has long ceased to be the fashion for American Fourth of July orators to "twist the Lion's tail." American school children, with a few possible exceptions in backward communities, are no longer taught to hate the memory of British rule in the colonial period; it is frankly admitted that wrong and right were not clearly divided into opposite camps during the revolutionary struggle, and that "loyalists" is not only a more charitable but a more nearly accurate term than "tory" by which to describe those who remained in allegiance to the British Crown during the War of the Revolution. That war itself is now understood by those who are but elementary students of history to have been largely not a war over political but a struggle over economic issues, and to have been but one phase of a world struggle between France and England for world empire and oversea possessions rather than a family quarrel between the mother country, England, and her children on the Atlantic seaboard.

**U**PON the occasion of his departure from London for home Colonel George Harvey, the retiring American Ambassador, a few days ago stated that all issues between England and the United States have been happily solved and that, "We have better feelings than we had since long before the revolution." The spiritual and intellectual rapprochement between England and America is nowhere more clearly reflected than in the fields of historical, political, and dramatic literature. It is not accidental that two of the outstanding expositions of the American and English systems of government have been presented by Ambassador Bryce and President Lowell respective-

ly, and it is not unworthy of note that a standard account of the American Revolution is by the English historian Trevelyan; one of the best biographical studies of Abraham Lincoln is that by Lord Charnwood, and Mr. John Drinkwater has used Lincoln and Robert E. Lee as the central figures in two of the best known dramas of the present day—dramas described as "the two best plays about the two greatest protagonists of our Civil War." Nations as great as those under consideration have no need to stand on jealous dignity. Each has a deal to contribute to the other; Age begets experience but the lessons of Youth are no less valuable than those of Age—the experience of the child may often be of value to the parent. This is the central thought of a brilliant Englishman, Lionel Curtis, in an address which he delivered before the Institute of Politics, at Willamstown, Massachusetts, in August, 1922. He said in part: "I speak of America as a nation, but if you will turn back to the writings of one hundred and forty years ago you will find that your forefathers constantly referred to the thirteen parent states as 'these nations' . . . . The principles which have enabled Canada, Germany, the Argentine, Australia and South Africa to apply self-government to their vast areas was first reduced to practice at Philadelphia. It is that model which inspires countries like India and China with hope. . . . I ask you to consider what the effect on the international situation would be, if in America to-day there were forty-eight separate republics. . . . Do you blame us if we draw our own conclusions from the lesson taught by yourselves? . . . . I ask you to reflect that I belong to an international state in which vast sections of all these continents have in fact been brought within the jurisdiction of the rule of law. It is true that that law is in law amenable only to the will of the British people. It is not amenable even to the peoples of Canada, Australasia and South Africa. And by reason of this glaring defect this vast international state, including one out of every four living men, has rightly been called an empire. It is just because some of us believe that this vast international state must perish unless it labors to cure this defect that we have sought to change its name from empire to commonwealth." It is because America and England have so much to contribute to each other that impartial nationals of each country advocate strengthening as far as possible the bonds of admiration and friendship.

**T**HE attitude of mind, the thinking tone, of men like Lloyd-George, George Harvey, the late Lord Bryce, Lionel Curtis, and President Lowell of Harvard should receive more attention and have greater effect on the thought of worthwhile Americans and Britishers in the international community of Shanghai. It has been remarked more than once that the provincialism of mind and narrowness of outlook to be noted occasionally among Americans and Britons resident in the Far East is of times more noticeable than that to be found among their confreres in the homelands. This is certainly not as it should be. In China, if anywhere on the globe, and at present, if ever, the principles which we fondly—even though somewhat mistakenly—designate as Anglo-Saxon and which are to be found at their highest point of development among present-day Englishmen and Americans, should be given full play. But this is possible only where the descendants of common ancestors mindful of their joint inheritance face the complex problems of the present with a spirit of mutual help and co-operation.

# The Re-making of the Shantung Railway

BY J. J. HEEREN, PH. D.

**D**URING the last nine months both the European and the Japanese press have pictured the Shantung Railway as the very apex of inefficiency, the last word in how not to manage a railway system. Featuring trains hours late, broken bridges and overturned engines, the writers failed to notice that the road was in the throes of re-making, in the process of training hundreds of new employees, rebuilding light bridges to carry heavy American engines and revising tariff schedules to make a German-Japanese line Chinese.

The history of the road's making and re-making is unique. No other railroad in China has such a checkered career. The murder in 1897 of two German Roman Catholic missionaries, the "mailed fist" and a program of "Deutschland uber Alles" gave birth to the "Shantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft". In 1904 the 452 kilometres (282½ miles) of the roadbed and the 64 stations were completed at a cost of approximately \$25,000,000 Mex.

This Shantung Railway was a German line, connecting Tsinan and its vast hinterland with Tsingtau, the German port. Various clever methods were used to make the road more useful to China as well as more profitable for German purses. Railway rebates and taxes on the junk trade shunted the business of Tafutou, Niukukou, Tsangkou and Hung-shihyai from Kiaochow Bay to the railroad. At Weihsien, Kaomi, Tsingchowfu and Choutsun German marks put into the building and the repairing of nearby country roads filled many a freight car. Nor was the pen forgotten. There lies before me a book of 226 pages with 165 reproductions of superb photographs on "The Shantung Railway and the Region Opened by It" (Die Shantung Eisenbahn und das von ihr Erschlossene Gebiet). More and more, as if attracted by a powerful magnet, Shantung products headed for Tsingtau, and by 1914 the line was paying an annual dividend of 7½ percent.

The Germans, however, were interested not merely in developing a railway but above all in making Tsingtau the Hamburg of the Far East. In this campaign the railroad proved an efficient ally. To make sure that Shantung products on their way to Antung, Shanghai and Ningpo were not transhipped at Tafutou or Tsangkou more was charged for a shorter than a longer haul—a practice at one time common in the United States. For example, while it cost \$95 to ship a carload of coal from Tzuchuan to Tafutou, it cost \$35 less to ship the same car 46 miles farther to Tsingtau. Finally, toward the end of the German regime through traffic arrangements and special rates diverted considerable freight, normally going to Tientsin, from the Tientsin-Pukow line to the Shantung Railway.

While the Germans were planning to direct still more goods to their own port, by extending the Shantung Railway to Shuntufu on the Peking-Hankow railway and by building the Kaomi-Hsuechowfu branch to tap the Lung-Hai region, the World War dynamited both their property and their far-sighted plans. The Germans had come with the sword, and they were put out by the sword. Ignoring treaties, boundaries and the war-zone, the Japanese, on the plea of military necessity, captured the whole railway. During the first year of the military occupation unbridled chaos stalked along the whole line, but in the course of two or three years the Japanese restored order.

The Germans had been nationalistic, but the Japanese were ultra-nationalistic. The Kaiser had detailed no troops to guard the railway, but the Mikado kept hundreds of Japanese bayonets between Tsingtau and Tsinan. While their predecessors used Germans only in the higher administrative positions—at most a few dozen—the Japanese employed Chinese only in the lowest and the most menial kinds of work. The train guards, the firemen, the engineers, the telegraphers, the station masters as well as all the higher officials were Japanese.

While the Germans used the railway mainly to increase the commerce and trade of their port, the Japanese pressed the line into service to help also in the development of Tsingtau's industries. Fired with this ambition Japanese capitalists built, and are still building, the large cotton mills of Sifang and Tsangkou, where they will soon be operating more than 500,000 spindles. Freight schedules were re-made to help realize this industrial ambition; cotton, for example, received a rebate of 50 percent. The experiments of the

Toyo Plantation Company with cotton along the railway were a brilliant success; the result was a superior fibre and a larger yield of 66-100 percent. To keep pace with the growing freight and passenger traffic the Japanese put on the road two night expresses and purchased 26 heavy American locomotives, four of which were "10 wheeler moguls". By 1920 the Yankees of the Far East had made the "Santo Railway," as the Japanese called it, a thoroughly modern and efficient railroad.

Scarcely, however, had it become a first class Japanese road, when the Washington Conference once more changed the line's nationality. First it had been German; then Japanese, and now it was to be Chinese. Mountains of difficulty stood in the way. To re-make, and above all to naturalize, a road of steel is something Herculean.

During the early months of 1923 chaos was once again in the saddle. The Japanese had not trained a Chinese staff with the result that a new administrative personnel had to be created. More than a thousand men had to be whipped into line to do team work. Many of these men came from the various Chinese railways and represented all kinds of training and experience. Moreover, a large number of more or less skilled mechanics and workmen had to be found to replace Japanese mechanicians. To hammer these discordant elements into a harmoniously working machine was not the work of a day. As it took several years to make the road Japanese, so will it require time to make it Chinese.

Difficult as was the getting of an administrative and an operating staff, the greatest difficulty, the nightmare of the present administration is, on the one hand, the light German bridges, and on the other, the heavy American locomotives. While the Germans built bridges to carry 60-70 ton engines, the Japanese ran over these bridges 130 ton American moguls. Such recklessness was bound to exact revenge. On February 16th (1923) two American locomotives broke through the Yunho bridge, leaving two firemen seriously injured and one engineer dead. A kind Providence allowed a freight instead of a passenger train to take the fatal plunge and put a stop to the criminal overloading of the bridges.

An American, a German, and a Japanese railway engineer as well as several Chinese experts examined every one of the 1,150 bridges and recommended unanimously either that (1) all the American engines be taken off the railway, or (2) the bridges be rebuilt or strengthened. Since the first alternative was not practicable, the administration determined to rebuild or to strengthen all the bridges within 3 years at a cost of \$3,000,000 Mex.; and in the meantime to "strictly limit the speed of all trains passing over the bridges no matter how many hours the train might be late." To allow for slowing down while crossing the bridges the express trains were scheduled to make the run between Tsingtau in 12 instead of 10 hours. Many objected vociferously. But the administration is adamant in its program of "Safety first!" When the bridges have been made safe, the speed will be increased.

Another aspect of the re-making is the replacing of the 60 pound German rails with those weighing 85 pounds. To run 130 ton locomotives on rails of half the standard weight means increased danger. Within five years, however, Uncle Sam's moguls will be rushing along ribbons of steel not bending or bulging under their enormous weight.

For China, however, the most important part of the re-making of this railway is its "naturalization." The road has already been re-christened; it is now called the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. It is no longer an alien. No more is Berlin or Tokyo the guiding star. Gone are the days when the sole aim of the line is to develop Tsingtau so as to fill either German coffers or Japanese purses. When the Germans wanted to kill the junk trade of Tafutou and Tsangkou, they knifed these ports by means of taxes and freight rates. When the Japanese wished to boom the industries of Tsingtau and vicinity, especially the cotton mills of Sifang and of Trangkou, freight rates and rebates provided the needed industrial tonic. There were rebates on "lime-stone for the cement industry, fire-clay for the fire-proof brick industry, cotton for the spinning industry, cotton-seeds for the cotton planting industry, peanuts for the oil manufacturing industry, wheat for the flour milling industry, barley for the beer brewing industry, animal bones for the bone-meal industry, and timber for the match industry." Not unjust discrimination was the purpose of these but the booming of industries almost entirely Japanese.

Now for the third time the freight schedules are being recast. Every rebate has been thrown on the scrap heap. Not the interests of foreign nationalities but the welfare of China is determining the rates. For example, the Japanese had a rebate on lime stone in order that the Shantung



Cement Company of Tsangkou could get the needed lime stone from Weihsien, a hundred miles away; but a Tsinan firm, producing a far superior grade of cement, has limestone at its back door. Was it serving China to clutter up the railway with carloads of lime-stone to keep alive a wizen Japanese industry in Tsangkou? Again, the Japanese gave special rates to shippers of wheat in order to develop Tsingtau's milling but Tsinan was already producing more flour in a day than Tsingtau in a week. To have put the rebate on the Tsinan flour might have benefited the Tsingtau consumer but not the Japanese capitalist.

The former owners of the railway used the line not only to make and unmake industries, but they also saw in it a dagger with which to stab other ports. Both Berlin and Tokyo rejoiced in every carload of freight diverted from Tientsin or Chefoo to Tsingtau; both opposed the development of Chefoo and Haichow. Under the Emperor it was, "Tsingtau uber Alles!"; under the Mikado it went, "Banzai, banzai, Seito!" The "naturalized" road will consider the good of China first, that of Tsingtau second. The booming of Chefoo and the development of Haichow will be viewed from the vantage ground of China and not from the pin-hole of Tsingtau.

The writer does not mean to hint that the railway is beyond criticism or that it faces no dangers. The militarists have cast their deadly blight on many a Chinese railroad; they have tried to do the same on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, but so far they have failed. They have failed largely because the road is being re-made, especially, morally by young Chinese. The Kiaochow-Tsinan has more returned students on its staff than any other railway in China; nearly 50 of these men are American trained. These young men are breathing a new spirit, a new code of morals, into the administration; they have made it possible that at the end of the first six months, a time of chaos and confusion, there were sufficient profits to pay the 1,200,000 interest due to Japan and to leave in the bank a balance of \$300,000. Although the managing director is an 'old timer,' the vice-managing director, C. F. Ch'iu, is a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Business Administration of Harvard University. It is he and his modern trained colleagues that dare to oppose the "old gang" and to insist on honesty and efficiency. These young men are the real re-makers of the railway.

As we read of the outrages of the bandits and the doings of the corrupt officials, it is well to remember that dozens of young Chinese are working quietly and unseen to remold in the interests of their own country the famous Shantung Railway.

Tsinanfu, Shantung Province, November, 1923.

### Who Wants To Write to This Austrian Boy?

Andre Hajnal, nephew of Dr. Henry Hajnal, a well known writer and historian of Vienna, has written a letter to the *China Weekly Review* stating that he is anxious to correspond with a Chinese student so that he can study Chinese culture closely, "more than I can do it by books," he says. Andre is fifteen years old and although he is only a poor school boy, he says, it would make him the happiest man in the world if he could begin a correspondence with a learned and well educated Chinese student "in order to make an exchange of knowledge about countries and languages." Any Chinese student desiring to correspond with Andre should address their letters to Master Andre Hajnal, XIX Hardtgasse 32 Pension, Vienna, Austria.

### The Kiaochow Tsinan Railway Starts Operation of Night Express

Since the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has resumed the operation of a night express according to its former schedule, the Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, running between Tsingtau and Tsinan will also start the night train service in order to give the travelling public better connection for through traffic without staying over night at Tsinan. It is reported that the service will be begun on November 16, and the railway has wired to the Ministry for approval. Pending the approval from the Ministry, the different departments of the railway are making preparations for the safe running of the trains.

The Kiaochow Tsinan Railway Administration has been developed to high efficiency since its return to Chinese ownership. Its total receipts for six months ending June 1923, was \$4,401,400.00 and the total expenditures for the same period was only \$2,373,500.00. From the above figure, it clearly shows that this railway brings ample profits to the investing public.

## Japan and the Wreck of the Han-Yeh-Ping

BY CHARLES DAILEY

Unless action is taken by the Chinese government to avert it the great Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Corporation in the Central Yangtze region will be bankrupt, having been milked dry by designing Japanese under a ruinous contract. The majority of the Chinese stockholders, seeing the end in sight, have petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for interference, charging mismanagement by the directors and officials and constant loss in the last five or six years. According to the petitioners the heavy losses are chiefly due to the contracts with the Japanese by which the product of the plants are sold to Japan at a fixed price, which for some years has been below the cost of production, which is also true of the exportation of iron ore. The shareholders charge that the corporation is leading a hand-to-mouth existence and is kept alive only through loans made by the Japanese, who thus are clinching their hold on the property while getting the finished product at a price far lower than they would have to pay were it not for the contracts. With Japan sorely in need of ore and of finished iron for her earthquake reconstruction work the freeze-out of the Chinese shareholders will be expedited.

The petitioners ask an immediate official investigation by the government into the affairs of the corporation and the requirement that business reforms be introduced to avert bankruptcy and the loss of the entire property, which includes the great iron mines at Taiyeh and Tiehcheng, the coal mines at Ding hsiang and the ironworks at Nanyang. Sun Pao-Chi is the director general of the corporation and the petitioners threaten to hold him and the managing director, Hsia Yi-Ting, responsible unless immediate steps are taken to prevent disaster and to put the great concern on its feet under fair conditions to the investors. Probably little can be done to save the situation, for the undermining is believed to have gone so far that nothing seems possible but to permit the entire great plant to come under Japanese ownership.

Sun Pao-Chi, the director-general of the Han-Yeh-Ping, has been considerably embarrassed in his campaign for the Premiership of China by the filing of the petition, although politics had no part in it. The effort of the shareholders, as revealed in a supplementary petition filed a week or more after the original complaint, is to get rid of the onerous Japanese contracts that are bleeding the company. The petitioners assert that the contracts, extending as they do over a third of a century still to come, are impossible of execution if the company is to survive. They ask, therefore, for a revision of the contracts concerning the supply of ore from the Taiyeh mines, as well as an increase in the contract prices. They ask also a revision of the Sino-Japanese agreement concerning the supply of pig iron to the Japanese and a reduction from the time limit of thirty years. They ask also that Sun Pao-Chi make a tour of inspection of the properties in order that reforms may be introduced for the reorganization of the company through an increase of capital. The principal object of the petitioners is to endeavor to prevent the great Han-Yeh-Ping company from going bodily over to the Japanese and they wish to preserve it as a Chinese concern. It is understood in Peking that the Japanese will resist stubbornly any attempt at revision of the contracts and also will stand firm under the provision that no other foreign capital than Japanese may be advanced to the concern.

More than eighteen months ago, after a visit to Hankow and the industrial region of the Central Yangtze, I reported that the endless mineral deposits, together with the mines, mills and furnaces necessary for their manufacture had passed definitely to Japan under the final seal of approval granted in the closing hours of the Washington Conference and unnoticed in the rush and hurry to wind up the affairs of that gathering. There was nothing underhand or irregular about it; it merely was held off until the eleventh hour and put through at a time when everybody was jubilating over the naval and other treaties. But the conference put the seal of approval upon several loan agreements and other contracts concerning them that formed a part of the Twenty-One Demands. By these agreements Japan was assured, under contract prices far below those obtainable in any other part of the world, of a continuous supply of iron and steel for her navy and in the present contingency for her building requirements. All that was necessary was that she should keep open at all times to her ships the nearly 600 miles of communication along the Yangtze to Hankow, navigable even in the low water of the winter season by sea-going vessels up to 14 feet draft,



It is these loan agreements that have brought the Han-Yeh-Ping company to its present state, for in order to supply the product at the contract price it has been necessary to borrow from the Japanese to be able to manufacture for delivery at the stipulated price. The present plight of the shareholders of the Han-Yeh-Ping company is but the natural outcome of a plot laid years ago by an unscrupulous group of Japanese who had the backing of their government. The facts were known in Washington and in other capitals two years ago, and because of the strong grip that it gave to the Japanese navy as mistress of the Pacific and as a menace at once to the British base at Singapore and the American base at Manila the Washington Conference was called and the limitation of armaments treaty resulted. Now that Japan has been reduced to the state of a second-rate power by the earthquake the danger from that source is entirely removed, while it is certain also that Japan, even had she not been visited by the catastrophe of September 1, would scrupulously have lived up to the naval treaty.

Yet the fact remains that through the milking of the Han-Yeh-Ping corporation Japan has come into possession of an asset of the utmost value in the era of reconstruction. The Chinese shareholders probably will seek redress in vain, owing to the seal of approval of the contracts hastily applied in Washington. They probably have realized for some time that they had been "done in" and only are seeking what possible remedy may be obtained through a reform of the management. But they cannot escape the contracts, and they are ruinous. There is no need to criticize or to try to blame the Japanese. They have clinched their hold on some of the choicest resources of China. If any blame attaches it is to the Chinese who sold out their souls to them a few years ago in order to make possible the contracts that brought about the present state of affairs. It is a long story, yet an interesting one.

Hankow is known as the Chicago of China and the designation is an apt one. It is in the very heart of the rich Central Yangtze region. Here at the confluence of the Han with the Yangtze lie the great Wu-Han cities of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang, the two Hans on the north bank of the Yangtze and Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh province, lying opposite to them. All up and down the river are mills and iron works. Even steamships are built here. It is possible for Japan, if her shipyards are turned into industrial uses in the present contingency to build here the secondary vessels authorized by the Washington treaties, and taking advantage of the cheaper Chinese labor and her excellent contracts to reach the ratio of three fifths the American and British navies. Most observers believe Japan will not do so, assuming that her economic loss from the earthquake is so vast that her financial fabric will not stand the strain of covering the fulfilment of her naval program as well.

Close by these busy mills, in the hill country up and down the river, are inexhaustible deposits of coal, iron and lime suitable for cement making. Also there are to be found gold, copper, silver and zinc, porcelain clay, fireclay, gypsum and salt. Manganese too is within reach—all the necessities for the manufacture of steel. The best bituminous coal in all China is found at Tayeh. Nearby, in Kiangsi province, at Pinghsiang, are other coal mines, with water haul. Iron ore is chiefly developed at Tayeh. This is but nineteen miles from the river and less than fifty miles below Hankow.

The Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company, to give the corporation its full title, gets its name from the titles of the three principal subsidiary companies, the Hanyang iron works, the Tayeh iron and steel works and the Pinghsiang coal mines. It is the largest industrial enterprise in all China and completely under the domination of the Japanese through a series of interwoven and overlapping contracts covering the output and extending beyond the middle of the twentieth century. The intricacies of control, through financial operation made possible by the political chaos in China in the last ten years, are too devious to follow within the limits of a single article, and so much must be sacrificed. I spent days in Hankow and vicinity tracing the various operations, only to find the problem one for a financial expert and wizard in accounting.

It is useless to go into recent statistics, even if they are available, since they are even more complicated, and the Chinese stockholders themselves are unable to fathom them. Those for 1920 are sufficiently interesting for the purposes of this story. Here is the output of the district under review, and it must be understood that all the metals were taken by Japan with the exception of small shipments of antimony to the United States and Europe.

Coal exports were 152,328 long tons, worth \$41,569,907 (U. S. gold) and comprising Pinghsiang coal 738,360 tons, coke 234,250 tons. Tayeh, iron ore, 762,804 tons; limestone, 60,509 tons; dolomite, 4045 tons. Hsiang Pei-shan, 70,000 tons of iron ore; Fa Chung, more than 1,300,000 tons of coal; Liuhokou, 216,000 tons of coal. Maritime Customs

reports show these exports to Japan, with the values in U. S. gold: Brass and copper ingots, 38 tons, \$13,740; iron ore, 411,552 tons, \$2,343,127; pig iron, 155,011 tons, \$5,107,954. The antimony shipments, which did not go to Japan were: regulus, 5,622 tons, valued at \$591,251 gold; crude, 3,170 tons, valued at \$242,079. These figures give an idea of the value of the properties to Japan, and it will be seen by calculating ton prices what a rare bargain was made in driving the contracts.

The areas owned or controlled by the Han-Yeh-Ping company along the Yangtze contains all the raw products necessary for the manufacture of iron and steel. The company has \$60,000,000 (Mex) capital and finds direct employment in normal times for 23,000 persons. While the shareholders and management are entirely Chinese the Japanese have lent financial assistance on terms wholly advantageous to Japan. The blast furnaces of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works are located at the confluence of the Han and the Yangtze, thus placing it midway between the coal deposits at Pinghsiang and the iron ore at Tayeh.

There are four blast furnaces and thirty open-hearth furnaces, and a rolling mill which turns out plates suitable for shipbuilding and sections of all sorts up to twelve inches. Rails are rolled in fairly large quantities for the Chinese railways and it is the only rail mill in China. The steel is made practically from raw material, as the only scrap available is that from the rolling mills. The works can roll 5,000 tons of rails monthly and when not so engaged can produce 30,000 tons of structural steel annually. Of this steel 70 to 80 percent goes directly to Japan and will be in even greater demand in the reconstruction era. The remainder of the product has in normal times gone chiefly to the subsidiary companies in the neighborhood, particularly the Yangtze Engineering Works.

In the year 1920 the Hanyang works produced 186,071 tons of pig iron and 8,800 tons of steel, but during half that year the entire plant was closed for repairs. The present output is 125 tons daily, or 45,000 tons annually, disposed of locally or converted into iron and steel products. All except the small local consumption goes to Japan.

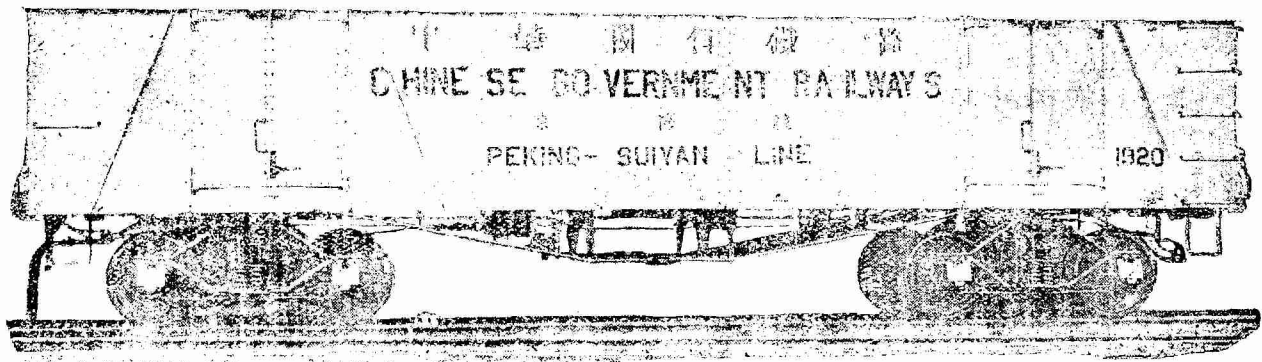
Furnace costs are ridiculously low. There is a general staff of 220 men, headed by Z. T. K. Woo, Doctor of Science and Master of Metallurgy of Sheffield. There are 1,600 skilled and 1,700 unskilled laborers. Iron ore, ranging from 15,000 to 29,000 tons monthly according to the number of furnaces in operation, comes from the company's mines in Tayeh. The cost of production in 1920 was less than \$2.80 a ton, U. S. gold with cost of transportation 85 cents and other expenses making the cost at the furnaces \$4. This cost has been lowered since then by smelting in the new blast furnaces, but as coke must be transported from Pinghsiang the actual saving is not great. The cost per ton in the Hanyang furnaces varied in 1920 from \$2.32 to \$3.81, including all transportation and overhead. The manganese comes from the company's mines at Changlai and Yanghsin and amounted to three or four percent of the cost. The skilled laborers receive the equivalent of \$5 gold a month and their helpers about 12 cents a day. The direct total labor cost is 0.8 to 1.4 per cent. of iron production. On this showing, and having control of the output, Japan, through the Imperial Steel Works, can do a great part of her own reconstruction, being able to compete with the world and in a great measure will be independent of American steel after she is restored to normal conditions.

The Tayeh iron and manganese mines, also limestone and dolomite quarries, are located in the Tayeh district of Hupeh province. The principal deposits are in Lion, Shark and Elephant hills all adjacent to and connected with the river at Shih Hui-Yao by nineteen miles of standard gauge railway, also owned by the company. The iron mines are worked on the open-cast system. The total ore in the three deposits is estimated to be 700,000,000 tons, but it is considered quite possible that they may be but outcroppings of an enormous deposit at greater depth. Large quantities of the Tayeh ore are exported to Japan, several lines of steamers coming directly to Shih-Hui-Yao. Numerous Japanese experts are employed at the mine.

Two 450-ton furnaces, built by the Pier-Conley Company of Pittsburg, were erected within the last two years at Shih Hui-Yao, where eventually the main steel plant of the Han-Yeh-Ping company will be located. Eight similar furnaces were projected in 1922. Except for the furnaces, the material for the new plant comes from London. The turbo-blowers and turbo-generators are being furnished by the Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, London, and the boiler installation is by Babcock & Wilcox, London.

The third principal unit of the Han-Yeh-Ping company is the Pinghsiang colliery and coke-making plant, located at Pinghsiang, in Kiangsi province. The seventy miles of railway from the collieries to Chuchow, on the Siang River, where the wharves for shipping the coal and coke down the river are located, also was built by the Han-Yeh-Ping com-

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pany, together with the wharves. Part of the line has since been sold to the Chinese government, forming a section of the still uncompleted Hankow-Canton railway, construction of which has been interrupted since the political troubles of the republic began to grow acute in 1914.

It is estimated that there are 500,000,000 tons of coal in the Pinghsiang district. The present output of 600,000 tons annually could be increased by the introduction of modern machinery and efficient management. A contract was made with the railway to transport 600 tons of coal and coke daily directly from the mines to the station of Nien Yu-Tao, in the city of Wuchang. The colliery employed in 1920, 393 men on the general staff and between 5,000 and 6,000 laborers and the number has not been materially changed since, although in the last year or so there have been frequent troubles affecting not only the Han-Yeh-Ping but the entire Hankow industrial district. All the coal and coke used by the Hanyang ironworks comes from this colliery, where the coke is made by the old bee-hive method.

During the virtual suspension of railway traffic in the last two or three years, due to the disordered condition of China and the failure of the government to pay its employees all ore, limestone, coal and coke for the Hanyang iron works has been carried by the company's boats and lighters. The traffic necessitates the use of twenty-one tugs and 180 lighters. The present output of iron and steel requires the unloading at the wharves at Hanyang of about 3,000 tons of raw material daily.

Through the operation of her contracts covering the output of the three great companies comprising the Han-Yeh-Ping company Japan had paved her way for eventual independence of the iron and steel plants of the United States and Europe. Many of these contracts were rammed through under the Twenty-one Demands while Europe was engulfed in war and the United States was so busy that it paid no heed to what was happening in China. The net result is that Japan has a better investment than if she had actual ownership, commanding both output and development.

It is interesting therefore, to learn how Japan controls the gigantic Han-Yeh-Ping company, with its many subsidiaries. The holding is not by the Imperial government as such, but by individual Japanese and banking concerns. One never will be able to learn how much of the wealth of the Imperial household is thus invested, but with most concerns in Japan proper and in leased and annexed territories it usually is 60 percent. The Japanese holdings in this private Chinese concern totalled 50,000,000 yen, or approximately \$25,000,000 gold, in 1920 and have been materially increased since, although the petition filed with the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture does not go into these details in a manner suitable to summary in a magazine article. But year by year the Japanese holdings have steadily increased, for one of the stipulations of the Twenty-one Demands treaty was that all further money for the Han-Yeh-Ping company must come from Japan. The present gigantic investment is in the form of loans, overlapping, extended, renewed and enlarged in a most unfathomable manner, made possible through the series of revolutions, in some of which Japan was accused of having a part, although since the Washington Conference she seemingly has kept faith with the other signatories of the treaty.

A loan agreement concluded with the Han-Yeh-Ping company in 1913 provided that during the existence of the agreement, which does not expire until 1954, the principal and interest shall be paid over a period of forty years with iron ore, pig-iron and to some small extent in steel. The period of this loan has subsequently been extended by a series of additional loans and is so interwoven that one might spend days in trying to figure out how long the Japanese control will remain and even then might miss it by a lifetime, for further loans have been made with each settlement period.

In the original contract the amounts of iron ore, pig iron and steel to be supplied are specified and in supplemental agreements as to coal, coke and other incidentals. However, in the original contract it is stipulated that the Han-Yeh-Ping company shall sell to the Japanese during the life of the contract a minimum of 400,000 and a maximum of 600,000 short tons of first-class iron ore from the Tayeh mines. But this total amount is to be exclusive of quantities previously contracted for and the details of which are not readily ascertained.

It is further stipulated that two tons of ore shall go to Japan for every ton smelted by the company. Moreover, it was provided that beginning in 1919 the quantity of ore going to Japan was to be increased by 50,000 tons annually until the total reached 600,000 tons a year. But the amazing part of the contract is that with utter disregard for future economic conditions and labor costs it is provided that all this ore is to be sold during the entire period of the agreement at a contracted price of Yen 3.50 (Gold \$1.75) a ton at the Yangtze delivery port. Also, the weights are made on the basis of the ships' water line, and Japan in this way obtains an annual excess of about 20,000 tons over actual weight.

For quantities in excess of 600,000 tons annually the Japanese agreed to pay the market price of the ore, which in 1921 was about \$7 Mex. or about \$4.20 gold a short ton and since that time has risen perceptibly. The amounts of pig iron to be supplied to the Japanese is not accurately stated, but it is known that the price of the pig iron is fixed in the loan contract at 24 taels (\$19.20 gold) a short ton for the entire 40-year period. The market price of pig iron in 1921, when the troubles of the company began to become acute, was 40 taels (\$32 gold) a short ton. The estimated production cost was 22 taels (\$17.60 U.S. gold) a ton. It is easy to see what an advantageous contract the Japanese have and how ruinous it is to the Chinese company.

In 1917 an additional contract was entered into by Japanese capitalists and the Han-Yeh-Ping company creating a joint Sino-Japanese steel works in Kyushu, Japan, and providing that the Han-Yeh-Ping company supply 60,000 tons of cast iron annually. This was to become effective when the new furnaces at Tayeh were installed. The Japanese established an office at Tayeh called the Tayeh branch of the Imperial Japanese Steel Works. Its function is to supervise shipments of iron ore to Japan. On its staff are a chief engineer, three assistant engineers, a postmaster, a physician and a wharf inspector. It needed but little imagination upon the part of the shareholders of the Han-Yeh-Ping company to see the Imperial Japanese Steel Works in time becoming the parent of all the vast interests represented by the latter should it by reason of labor troubles or its present state of financial embarrassment be unable to deliver at the contract price, already well below the market, the product pledged.

In further enlightenment of the Japanese interest in the Han-Yeh-Ping company it is interesting to note that the Chinese government engaged, in an exchange of notes incidental to the enforced treaty of May 25, 1915, the signatories being the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Minister to Peking, not to confiscate the Han-Yeh-Ping company or to convert it into a state enterprise without the consent of the Japanese capitalists involved, or even to permit it to borrow or use any foreign capital other than Japanese.

It is in effect an ironclad contract tying up the resources of the Hankow section for the uses of Japan at a price ruinous to the stockholders of the company, and for which they seek redress if they can show that the Chinese directors of the company have been a party to the contracts for their own personal gain. Whatever may be the outcome, the Japanese hold in the Han-Yeh-Ping is protected by treaties.

### American-Oriental Bank Acquires Site on Nanking Road

The plot of land to the east of the Kelly-Wash building on Nanking Road, Shanghai, has been purchased by the American Oriental Banking Corporation, with the purpose of erecting for the head office a modern bank and office building with every facility required by an up-to-date banking institution. The location is near the Bund, and when Nanking Road is straightened according to municipal plans, the site will be one of the finest in Shanghai.

Mr. F. J. Raven, president of the bank, states that the bank and its branches have over 7,000 accounts with people of 32 different nationalities, and they have on the bank staff employees who are able to converse fluently with any of the depositors.

The opening of the Tientsin branch of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation in October makes the fourth of the company's banks established in China in the last five years. These banks operate along the lines of the national banks in America and with their quick and accurate service are proving very popular.

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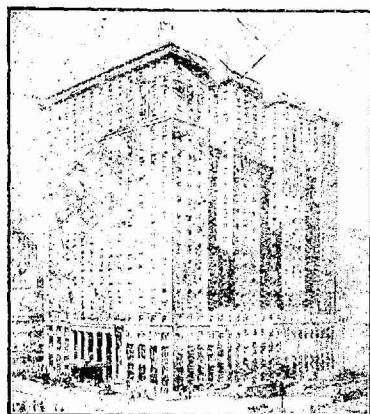
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## Admiral Phelps Retiring from Command of Yangtsze Patrol

Admiral W. W. Phelps, commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, is retiring this month according to word recently received from Hankow where the headquarters of the patrol is maintained. After spending a few days in Shanghai and Peking, Admiral Phelps will return to Washington.

Admiral Phelps entered the U. S. Navy in 1880 after completing the course at the Annapolis Naval Academy. He served in the Spanish-American war and during the European War served in command of the transport *Great Northern* and the *Leviathan* carrying American soldiers to France. At the close of the war he served on the staff of the Naval War College until his appointment to the command of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol.

His services as commander of the Yangtsze Patrol will be long remembered by Americans and other foreign residents of China because of his vigorous policies of extending protection to American lives and property made necessary because of the disturbed political situation on the Upper Yangtsze. In an interview on this subject published in the *China Weekly Review* recently he said, "It is not our policy to interfere in any manner with the political or military affairs of the Chinese people, but it is the function of the U. S. Yangtsze patrol to fully protect American interests along the river and we intend to fulfill that function at all hazards. This policy is merely the logical carrying out of the well-known general attitude of the American nation toward China. We derive every course of action from the traditional programme of America here to protect American rights and at the same time to help the Chinese toward self-government."

According to newspaper reports, Admiral Phelps is also supposed to have been responsible for the recent note presented to Generals Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen in connection with the fighting at Changsha to the effect that in case shots fell upon American property that the commander of the U. S. S. *Villalobos*, quartered there had been instructed to return the fire of the Chinese guns until they were silenced. The American property located at Changsha is the College of Yale in China.

No word has been received as to Admiral Phelps' successor.



Admiral W. W. Phelps

### Yellow River Project Completed

The official acceptance of the Yellow River diversion project at Kung Chia Pa, Shantung, took place at Tsinanfu, November 2. The ceremony took place in the large pavilion in the public park. Approximately 400 invited guests attended including the foreign Consular body, officials of the Asia Development Company, representatives of the Chinese and foreign press, Shantung officials and representatives from the people of the reclaimed districts.

The principal ceremony took place at noon at which time speeches were made by the Civil Governor and other officials and were responded to by the American Consul, R. P. Tenney and Paul Page Whitham, president of the Asia Development Co. The Governor praised the good work done by the Company. Mr. Whitham gave the credit to Civil Governor, Hsiung Ping Chih, who financed the project and had paid the cost \$1,500,000 in full. Mr. Whitham also spoke in appreciation of the excellent work done by L. Fred Patstone, chief engineer of the project together with his staff of Chinese and American engineers.

Referring to the Yellow River project, as an example of what may be accomplished in China, Mr. Whitham said in part:—

"This completed work stands as an example of the advantage of friendly Chinese and foreign cooperation in the large conservancy and engineering enterprises that should be undertaken in order to develop this great country and assist in uniting the people into one strong prosperous nation. In fact it may be said that such cooperation is necessary if China developments are to go ahead as rapidly as they should for the benefit of the people.

Among the things urgently needing attention besides river conservancy works are industries, coal resource development, public utilities, works, roads and railways. The first and greatest need is for adequate transportation facilities that will unite the country and make possible rapid commercial and industrial development. China is going through a very difficult period of readjustment politically and economically. Many suggestions have been made for improving the situation but after all is said and done the desired



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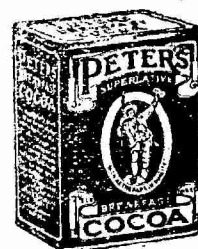
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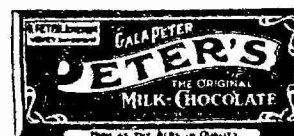
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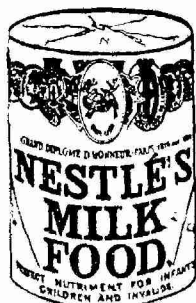
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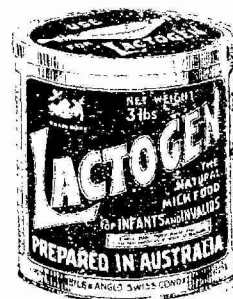
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This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash *unregistered* War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

### BRANCHES

|          |        |               |
|----------|--------|---------------|
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| CANTON   | MANILA | TIENTSIN      |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | SAN FRANCISCO |

progress is chiefly dependent upon the extension of China's railway system to all the provinces. That is transportation must come first. Political and economic stability will follow. His Excellency, Hsiung Ping Chih, has set a splendid example to all China of what may be accomplished by constructive official action. However, the officials need the support of the financial and business men of the country. Not only do we hear of much criticism, in fact pessimism among foreigners but also among the Chinese people as well. There is much that is discouraging without doubt but on the other hand almost unnoticed a great deal of progress has taken place in China during the past few years. The city of Tsinanfu with its tens of modern factories and up-to-date facilities is one of the encouraging examples of which people generally in China know little.

"All over China, here and there, similar evidence of industrial and educational progress may be found. Indeed those of you who have not travelled extensively would be surprised at the extent of the progress which has taken place. On the other hand only a start has been made and much greater work remains to be done. The Chinese people and foreign friends in China should cooperate, they should not only criticize but get busy and help. They should have faith in this great country, rich in resources, man power and endowed with a splendid old culture and show their faith in practical activities. If other officials will but follow the example of the Governor of this province, if the Chinese business men and bankers will give support to such officials, progress will be more rapid."

## Will the Cooperative Solve Russia's Problem?

BY M. A. KOSSOLAPOV

NOVEMBER 5 this year was celebrated throughout Russia, and in all big co-operative centers throughout the world, as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, the "Centrosoyus." This is the most powerful organization of Russian co-operation, and its activities are one of the most outstanding characteristics of Russia's trade. United States Senator Brookhart, upon his return to America from Europe last July, stated that in Russia thirty percent of the factories, the stores, and the industries were in the hands of the co-operatives. The volume of business of the co-operatives, according to the senator, is now six times greater than before the war. Other foreign visitors to Russia, have always remarked on the power of the co-operative organizations in Russia.

The Centrosoyus or All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies is second in importance among the world's co-operative organizations, the Co-operative Wholesale Societies of Great Britain coming first. Founded in 1898, the Centrosoyus is the oldest central co-operative organization in Russia, and the leading and co-ordinating center of the whole co-operative movement of the country. Its basic elements are the local consumers' co-operatives, situated in villages, towns, and factories. These elementary co-operatives are combined into co-operative unions of a province or territory, or a self-governing national unit, and these provincial and territorial unions are united in the Centrosoyus, the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies.

The management of the Centrosoyus is in the hands of a general assembly made up of delegates elected from the various constituent co-operatives. This assembly elects the Council and the Board of Directors of the Centrosoyus, who direct its current work. The headquarters of the Centrosoyus are in Moscow.

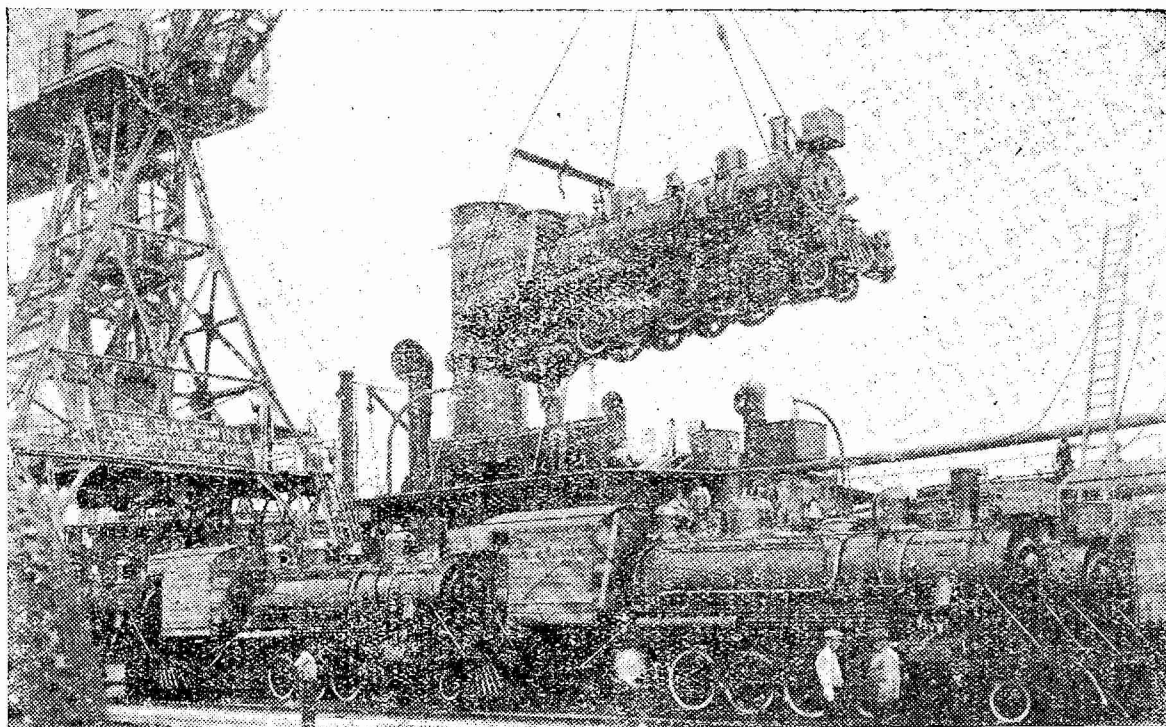
The various co-operatives connected with the Centrosoyus cover as a network all Russia, and it is estimated that they serve more than half the population of the country. The official report of July 1, 1923, shows 87 provincial and territorial co-operative unions, 738 district branches of these, and 29,170 primary consumers' societies. These cooperatives possess 46,963 shops, 35,126 of these in villages, and are served by some 250,000 employees. The central organization of the Centrosoyus has 2,709 employees, this not including industrial enterprises and foreign branches.

During the revolution in Russia the co-operatives, like other enterprises, were nationalized. Since September 1921, however, they have been permitted more independent development, and much of their property returned to them, since which the co-operative movement has rapidly revived. It possesses to day many privileges from the government.

The amount of business done by the Centrosoyus and its affiliated co-operatives during 1922 is shown by the following figures, giving the total turnover in gold roubles :-

# BALDWIN

Twenty-five Baldwin Mikados  
For Chilean State Railways Speedily Built  
And Shipped Complete For Road Service



WITH our most complete facilities for purchasing raw material and the fabrication of all locomotive parts, and our unexcelled shipping facilities, we are well equipped to accept orders to any specifications from railroad companies in any part of the world.

The illustration shows the loading of six

Mikado (2-8-2) Type locomotives built for the Chilean State Railways from our own docks at our Eddystone Plant. These locomotives were ordered March 1, 1923, and the first shipment was made June 9. The remaining nineteen locomotives each completely assembled for service, followed quickly.

Baldwin Locomotives are giving long years of constant service on many of the principal railways of the world.

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PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

# LOCOMOTIVES

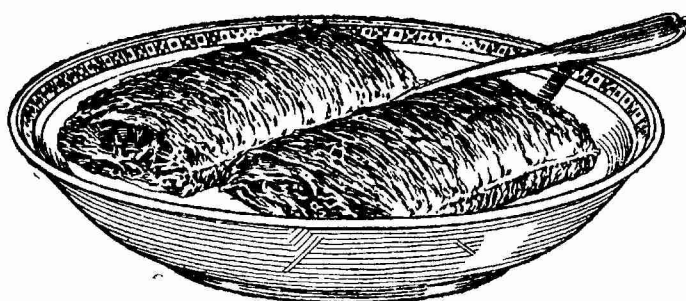


## It's an all-day food

Shredded Wheat is called the world's standard breakfast cereal—but thousands eat it also for lunch or as a dessert for dinner with sliced bananas, berries or other fruit. In making Shredded Wheat we use only the large, plump, meaty whole grains of wheat.

# Shredded Wheat

can be made into hundreds of delicious dishes with all kinds of fruit and all sorts of creamed meats and vegetables. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a perfect meal at a cost of a few cents. Contains all the BRAN you need to stimulate bowel movement.



The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

### WHOLESALE

|                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Centrosoyus, . . . . .       | G. Rs. 66,500,000 |
| Provincial unions, . . . . . | 88,358,000        |
| District branches, . . . . . | G. Rs. 77,242,000 |

TOTAL, . . . . . G. Rs. 232,100,000

### RETAIL

|                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------|
| City, town, and workers' co-operatives, G. Rs. 126,750,000 |
| Village co-operatives, . . . . . 110,095,000               |
| Transport and military co-operatives, (approx.) 32,000,000 |

TOTAL, . . . . . G. Rs. 268,845,000

Grand total, wholesale and retail, G. Rs. 500,945,000

These commercial activities have been considerably increased this year. The turnover of the Centrosoyus itself for January to May 1923, exclusive of the Ukrainian, Siberian, Far Eastern, and foreign branches, amounted to G. Rs. 35,840,000.

The capital of the Centrosoyus and its affiliated unions was on January 1st, 1923, as follows:—

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Share capital, . . . . .      | G. Rs. 65,490,744 |
| Funds and reserves, . . . . . | 104,604,835       |

The growth in membership, capital, and turnover of the Centrosoyus since its foundation may be seen from the following table. All figures are as of January 1st of the year given.

|      | Number of affiliated societies | Share capital | Turnover      |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1899 | 37                             | G. Rs. 800    | G. Rs. 31,340 |
| 1905 | 153                            | 17,655        | 439,706       |
| 1909 | 294                            | 47,822        | 1,174,556     |
| 1914 | 1,265                          | 319,480       | 10,343,550    |
| 1917 | 3,317                          | ?             | 42,000,000    |
| 1920 | ?                              | ?             | 94,752,000    |
| 1923 | 27,402                         | 65,490,744    | 500,945,000   |

(No exact data can be given for the periods indicated by a question mark.)

The Centrosoyus is specially privileged to carry on foreign trade direct, which it does both on its own account and on that of all the Russian co-operative systems. In both exports and imports the Centrosoyus is the direct link between Russian producers and consumers, small peasants

and factories and trusts, and foreign buyers and suppliers. In America the Centrosoyus is registered as the Centrosoyus America, Inc., in European countries as the Centrosoyus (England) Ltd. The offices of the Centrosoyus outside of Russia operate with the same measure of autonomy as branches of other big foreign firms outside their home country.

The position occupied by the Centrosoyus both in Russia and abroad gives it a predominant position in Russia's foreign trade. In the development of trade between Great Britain and Russia it has played a most decisive part, though during the time when Russia was surrounded by hostile forces and blockaded the co-operatives were of course quite unable to develop foreign trade operations.

The Centrosoyus offices in New York, London, Berlin, Reval, Riga, and Constantinople during the year 1922 handled more than 50,000 tons of goods, comprising 20 export items and 130 import items. Fibers of various kinds made up the bulk of the export, and furs, horsehair, and hides were of importance. The total turnover of these foreign offices amounted to 22,000,000 gold roubles. During the first half of the present year, January to June inclusive, the foreign trade of the Centrosoyus amounted, in pounds sterling, to £1,758,500, as follows:

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Russian exports, . . . . . | £ 1,578,500 |
| Russian imports, . . . . . | 180,000     |

The turnover in England during this period amounted to £720,500. (The Russian Far Eastern Trade, and the shipments to Siberia by the Kara Sea expedition (see below) are not included in the above figures.)

In addition to the above figures of goods actually bought and sold, the foreign warehouses of the Centrosoyus contain unsold stocks to a value of £900,000.

In Eastern Siberia the co-operative societies affiliated with the Centrosoyus are associated in the Far Eastern Central Union of Consumers' Societies, the "Dalcentrosoyus," connected with foreign markets in the Far East through the Centrosoyus branches in Shanghai, Harbin, Tientsin and Kalgan. This organization carried on operations during 1922 amounting to over eight million gold roubles, with a monthly average of about 725,000 gold roubles. During the first half-year the direct sales amounted to only 490,450 gold roubles, sales through commission men to 2,262,400 gold roubles and shipments to various branches 608,600 gold roubles, and during July and August the same categories

# \$ 1,500.00

## For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling \$1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive \$1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of \$500.

### Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

### Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of

manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans must clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese co-operating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

## CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

諸君如有實際辦法可使中國和平者

請得壹千或五百圓之巨獎

密勒氏評論報及中外名人合出巨款一千五百元獎與最有初實計劃可解決中國內政問題者頭名一千元二名五百元無論中國人或外人之僑居於中國者皆有投稿之資格惟稿紙限於陽歷一千九百二十四年元旦前寄交上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報主筆彼時由評判員撰定給獎其得獎之佳作當披露於國內中西各報及國外各報

### 投稿者須知

投稿諸君當注重實際例如今日中國確實之情形採用憲法治理交通保守秩序護衛中外人民之生命財產依華盛頓會議中諸大國政治家之觀念又會議之結果而改造中國等  
投稿中英文均可英文稿紙宜以打字機印於每紙之一面投稿者姓名及住址須與稿紙同封於緊固之信封寄交密勒氏評論報主筆字額不限多少惟字句之最清晰最達意者更為歡迎評判員為中英美國人之不染今日中國或外國政府彩色者  
中外名人與本報合資給獎者之姓名於事後佈告  
請投稿諸君將稿紙從早送入



Your INCOME is what your wife and children are living on today. Your Life Insurance is what they may have to live on tomorrow. Would your insurance compensate them for the loss of your income?

## ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE

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Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

showed 505,570 gold roubles, 261,122 gold roubles, and 503,108 gold roubles respectively. In September the total turnover amounted to 430,400 gold roubles, in October to 1,084,290 gold roubles, and in November to 828,948 gold roubles. It may be of interest here to point out the work of the Centrosoyus in the Russian-Mongolian trade. The total export from Mongolia yearly amounts to about 15,000,000 gold roubles, most of this going to China. The Centrosoyus is the most important of the Russian economic organizations working in Mongolia, and handled last year some 2,000,000 gold roubles' value of Mongolian exports. The Russian share of the Mongolian export, however, is not much below that of pre-war times, when it usually amounted to some 15 or 20 percent of the whole.

The Kara Sea expedition, from England to Siberia via the Kara Sea, is of considerable interest. In 1921 and 1922 these expeditions were fitted out jointly by the Centrosoyus and Arcos, Ltd. This year the Centrosoyus organized its expedition alone, consisting of two cargo steamers (one acting as ice-breaker), the tug and passenger steamer "Co-operator," and two lighters, and carried a cargo of 3,000 tons of goods, including textiles, tea, coffee, cocoa, and mechanical equipment for two soap factories in Siberia belonging to the Centrosoyus.

The Centrosoyus possesses a number of industrial enterprises of its own, in addition to which it participates in undertakings which, though not strictly on a co-operative basis, serve the needs of the great mass of consumers, or are engaged in reconstructive work. On June 1st this year the Centrosoyus was a shareholder in thirteen joint-stock companies. It participated in the "Exportkhleb," formed for grain export. The "Sevkoryba," a company for fishing in the White Sea and hunting in the same region, has been formed jointly by the Centrosoyus and the Severoless (Northern Timber Trust), the initial Centrosoyus investment, translated into pounds sterling, amounting to £170,000, which is being increased. Other investments include that for the re-equipment and development of a soap factory at Rostov-Nakhichev, amounting to £125,000, and of a nail factory at the same place, amounting to £31,250. These factories are among the largest in Russia. The Centrosoyus has also taken shares in a recently formed transport company.

The company for the financing of local electrification, formed for the erection of electric power stations and the development of electrification in the villages, has been much assisted by the initiative of the Centrosoyus, which holds one-fifth of the company's shares and has undertaken to distribute 2,000 shares among the cooperative societies throughout the provinces. The Centrosoyus is also interested in the development of civil aviation, and is one of the promoters of the Dobrolet, formed for aerial transport. It likewise participates in the All-Russian Co-operative Bank (Vsekoobank) in Moscow, and the Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd., in London.

As for the productive enterprises wholly in the hands of the Centrosoyus, these are directed by the Industrial Department of the organization, at the head of this Department being a member of the Board of Directors of the Centrosoyus. The Department contains an Administrative and Organizing Section, a Commercial Section, a Building Section, a Mechanical Section, a Chemical-Industrial Section, and a Development Section.

Other departments of the Centrosoyus include a Transport Department, an Insurance Department, a Labor Department, and a Financial Department, the last-named divided into Financial, Banking, Paying, Clearing, and Discounting Sub-Departments.

The water transport of the Centrosoyus is of much importance. It possesses a considerable fleet of steam and other vessels, an efficient canal service, repair works, big warehouses, and a dockyard. Its fleet is principally on the river Volga and its tributaries, and to some extent on the Caspian and White Sea. The central headquarters of this department are in Ntjni-Novgorod.

The Centrosoyus gives considerable attention to the education of members and employees of the organization, particularly in view of the necessity of constantly enlarging its staff in proportion to the steady and rapid growth of business. This year a special school for the training of qualified workers for the co-operative organizations was opened in Moscow, including general and commercial classes, classes in co-operative accounting and special bookkeeping, and a special course in credits and banking. Considerable sums are devoted by the Centrosoyus to educational work.

Both this educational work, and popular propaganda for the cooperatives, is centered in the section known as the Secretariat of the Centrosoyus, which is divided into: 1) the Educational Department, organizing clubs, libraries, reading-

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of this famous  
**Distinctive  
Stationery,**  
Prettily boxed  
was just received.  
1000 boxes  
are taken aside  
to be sold this  
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price, 20%  
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Original \$1.00  
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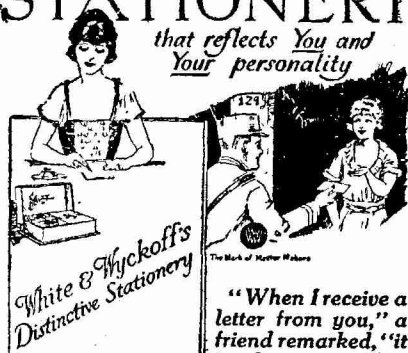
**Don't Miss  
the Chance!**

**EDWARDS EVANS  
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*Your personality*



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Proof of this is to be found in our stationery department, given over to the widest possible variety of nationally-known manufacturers.

Included and featured will be found the bewildering selection of White & Wyckoff Distinctive Stationery, boxed by artists and designed in vogue. You are very sure to find THE ONE STATIONERY that will put a bit of YOU, and only you, in every letter you write.

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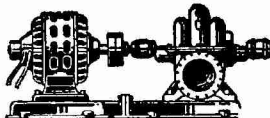
LIKE A  
**LANDMARK**  
DIGNIFIED BY YEARS OF SERVICE  
THE  
**“CAPSTAN”**  
LABEL  
HAS BEEN A DIRECTING SIGN  
TO  
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS

The illustration depicts the Big Ben clock tower in London, situated on the River Thames. In the foreground, a sailboat is visible on the water. To the right of the tower, two packs of Capstan cigarettes are shown. The larger pack is labeled 'MEDIUM STRENGTH', 'CAPSTAN', 'Navy Cut Cigarette', and 'W.D. & H.O. WILLS Bristol & London'. The smaller pack is labeled 'MAGNUMS', 'MEDIUM STRENGTH', 'CAPSTAN', 'Navy Cut Cigarettes', and 'W.D. & H.O. WILLS Bristol & London'. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border.

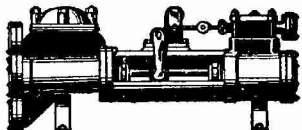
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

# WORTHINGTON

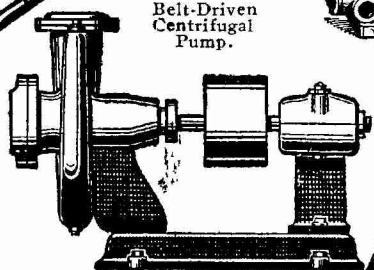




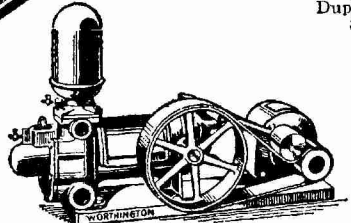
Motor-Driven Centrifugal Pump.



Duplex Direct-Acting Steam Pump.



Belt-Driven Centrifugal Pump.



Power Pump, Electric Drive.

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| HONGKONG | JAPAN    | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS | HAWAIIAN ISLANDS |        |        |

rooms, exhibitions, lectures, cinema shows, theaters, children's playgrounds and festivals, etc.; 2) the Instructors' Department, which trains general instructors and organizers of co-operation; 3) the Publishing Department, with a special Press Bureau to keep the general and the co-operative press well informed on the news of the co-operative movement, and publishing both special works for co-operative specialists and popular textbooks and pamphlets on co-operation; 4) the Statistical Department, gathering and analyzing figures on the Centrosoyus and its affiliated organizations and on Russian consumers' co-operation in general, and making studies from time to time of such things as price movements, the living conditions of co-operative employees, etc.

The Educational Department possesses a big library containing both co-operative and other economic literature, and receiving 313 Russian and 83 foreign periodicals. (The Russian co-operative press itself numbers over a hundred periodicals.) The Department has also organized a number of exhibitions for educational purposes in various districts of Russia.

In addition to the extensive publishing work of the Centrosoyus, which owns two printing plants in Moscow and Tomsk, it is subsidizing two co-operative printing enterprises established in Moscow recently, the "Novy Mir" (New World) and "Moskovsky Rabotchy" (Moscow Worker).

Summing up the work done by the Centrosoyus in 1922 in the way of foreign trade, its chief activities lay in the purchase of raw materials for export, including flax, hemp, bristles, horsehair, and feathers and down. During the past season there were purchased on its order flax, hemp, etc., to a value of nine million gold roubles, and furs to a value of seven million. The provincial unions purchased the same items on their own account to values of four million and seven million gold roubles respectively. Altogether, twenty-six million gold roubles' value of raw materials were purchased by the co-operatives, twenty-three million of this for export. Of the total fur exchanged, the co-operatives bought from 30 to 35 percent.

In the export of raw materials the Centrosoyus appears to some extent as the agent for the export of raw materials supplied by the provincial centers, the latter receiving financial assistance from the Centrosoyus for this. The

provincial centers purchase for the Centrosoyus on a commission basis also, giving a definite part of the income to the suppliers of the raw material, who thus possess a direct interest in the work. Thus the Siberian unions paid premiums to the hunters supplying furs in 1921 and 1922, and some of the unions in European Russia have paid similar premiums to members on the flax and hemp supplied by them.

The Centrosoyus is taking a very active part in the supply and export of grain. This year it supplied up to September 15th more than 75,000 tons, and actually shipped 37,500 tons. On the date mentioned two steamers had already left carrying grain from the Centrosoyus. During July the Centrosoyus signed contracts with provincial co-operative unions for the supply of 570,000 tons of grain products, the provincial unions being furnished with 4,452,240 gold roubles for their work. The greater part of the grain purchased by the Centrosoyus is for export, which is being made through various ports, and is now in full swing.

On the domestic market the Centrosoyus has concluded a contract with the Petrograd Consumers' Society to supply the latter with 16,400 tons of grain, and is contracting with the Moscow Union of Co-operative Societies for the supply of 110,000 tons of grain.

In the business year 1923/24 the Centrosoyus proposes to double this year's volume of purchases. The exports will include silk (from the Caucasus), about 1,000 tons of which has already been purchased. Furs are to be bought to a value of eight million gold roubles. Wool is being purchased in the Crimea, the Caucasus, in Central Asia, in the Ukraine, and in the Kirghiz Republic. Feathers and down are purchased mainly in the south, where the Centrosoyus has almost complete control of the market of these goods.

As showing how a great provincial union works, we may sum up the activity of the Moscow Union of Co-operative Societies, including all consumers' co-operatives in Moscow city and province. In January this year the Union included 132 primary co-operatives in the city of Moscow, and 180 primary co-operatives, 122 village co-operatives, and 82 workers' co-operatives in Moscow province, outside the city. The membership of the primary co-operatives of the city was made up of 182,963 industrial workers and 71,769

(Continued on page 460)

## AMERICAN COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES IN SHANGHAI



Shanghai American School, buildings completed 1923.

### The Shanghai American School

By Charles L. Boynton

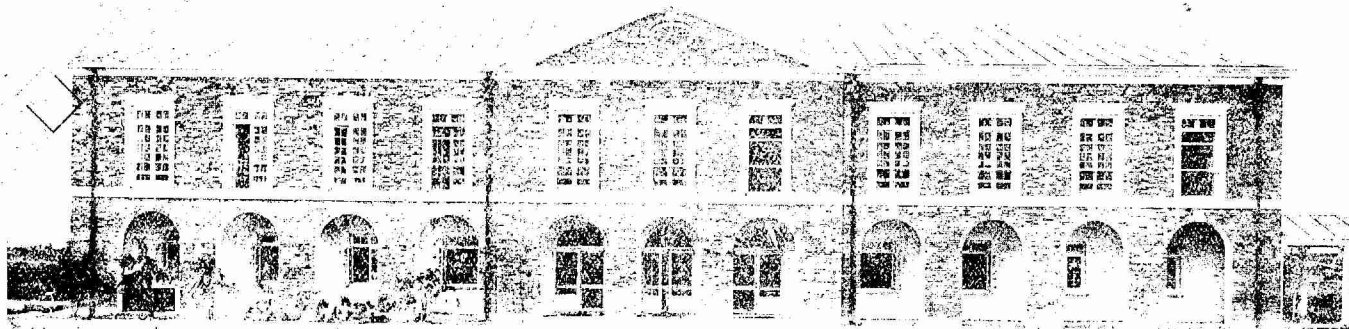
"THIS is the most surprising change I find in a city of great changes," was the first comment of a representative of the Smithsonian Institute who had just been examining the new buildings of the Shanghai American School; "in fact, it is as surprising a discovery as any we have made in our researches in Mongolia, this discovery of something as modern as those were ancient." And this would be a fair reflection of the surprise which attacks most visitors on their first inspection of this first permanent embodiment of the modern spirit of cooperation between all elements of the American community in eastern China.

The Shanghai American School as it stands today is a product of evolution. The germ of the idea which underlies it must have been in the minds of countless parents long before it found expression in action from the deep-seated convictions of a few. In the long process of this evolution, many factors essential for complete success were slow in appearing, but enough of them have now appeared to take shape in a monument to the foresight of founders who were willing to work for children yet unborn because of the needs which they realized of those whom they loved.

The first tangible expression of this idea took form in 1896 when Rev. C. N. Caldwell, Dr. H. W. Boone and Mr. Edward Evans, having failed in attempts to secure the cooperation of mission boards in the foundation of a school for the children of missionaries, banded themselves together to employ a teacher for their own children, in the person of Miss Martha W. Jewell, sister of Mrs. Evans. From this beginning in time came what has become Miss Jewell's Private Day and Boarding School, still carried on in Quinsan Road by Miss Helen F. Dearborn and her associates. In that year we have record of the birth of 38 American children in China of whom 20 later attended the Shanghai American School.

For a time the idea of a union school supported by missionary societies lay dormant—it was not dead—and occasional successive reports of the Conferences of the Foreign Missionary Societies of North America contain references to inquiries on the subject. In 1909 a committee was appointed to make more extended inquiries on the subject and the report for 1910 contains nearly seven pages devoted to their findings.

(Continued on page 401)



Dining hall, Shanghai American School



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(Continued from page 399)

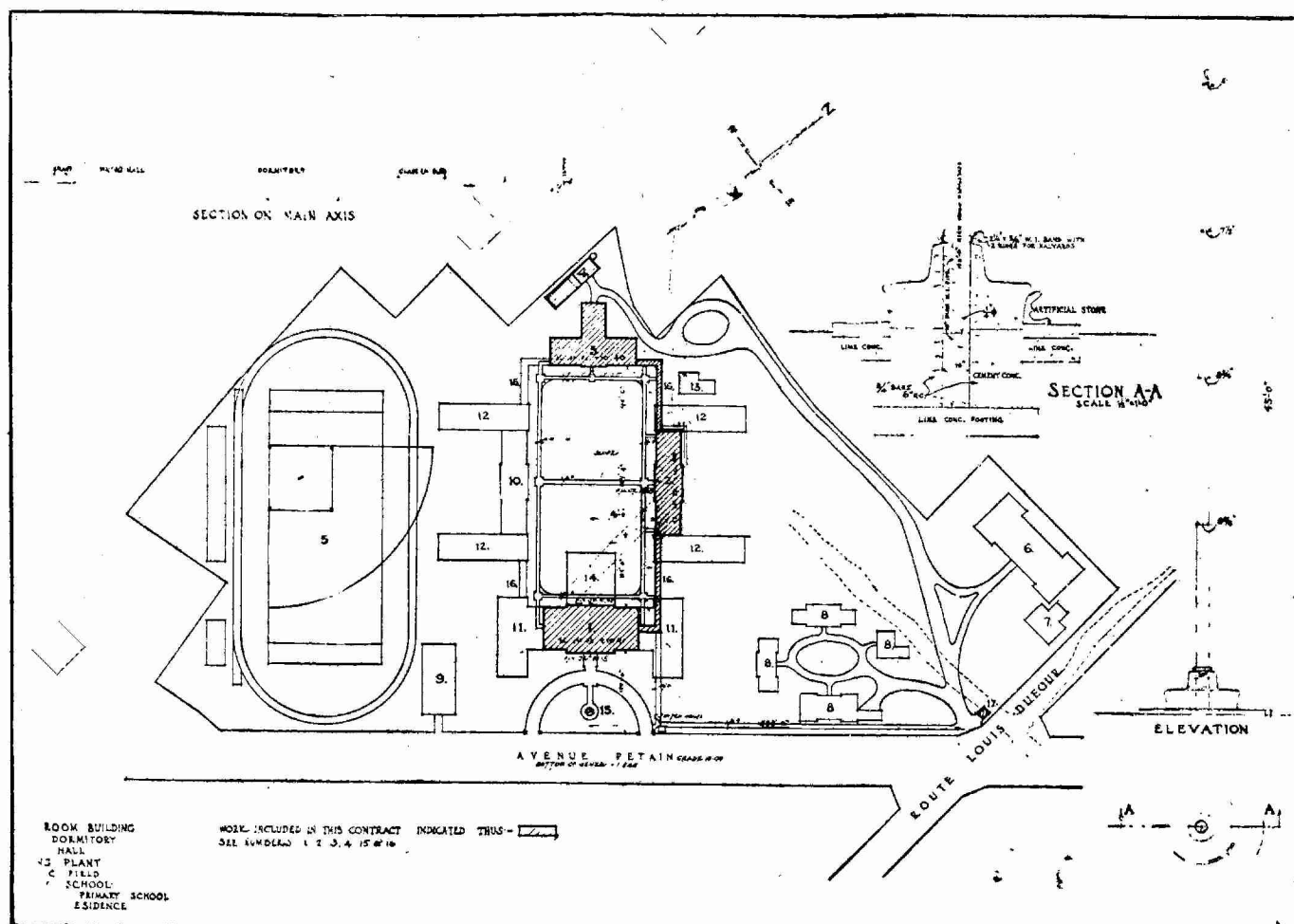
This report resulted in the sending out of a questionnaire in China and the calling of a mass meeting in Shanghai of interested missionaries, in the old Presbyterian Chapel at 18 Peking Road, in the fall of 1910 to consider the report and prepare a reply. Discussion and correspondence ensued between the committee appointed by that meeting and the authorities in America. Missions in China took action recommending their Boards in America to do something. A temporary Board of Managers was formed, a constitution was adopted and approved by some missions, and at last, on April 25, 1912, with an appropriation of Gold \$2,500.00 promised by the Southern Presbyterian Mission, the Board of Managers decided that the time was ripe to launch their venture of faith, and voted to open a school to be known as the Shanghai American School in rented quarters in the North Szechuen Road Extension. The location was determined by the grouping in that section of a large number of missionaries with children of school age who had been attracted by the cheaper rents and the nearness of the rapidly developing Hongkew Recreation Ground. During the previous fall, the Revolution had crowded this section with up-country missionaries, who brought their children and forced the attendance of Miss Jewell's School to its highest point, one hundred and twenty.

#### School Opened in 1912

Many were anxious that the older school should be merged with the new, and negotiations were carried

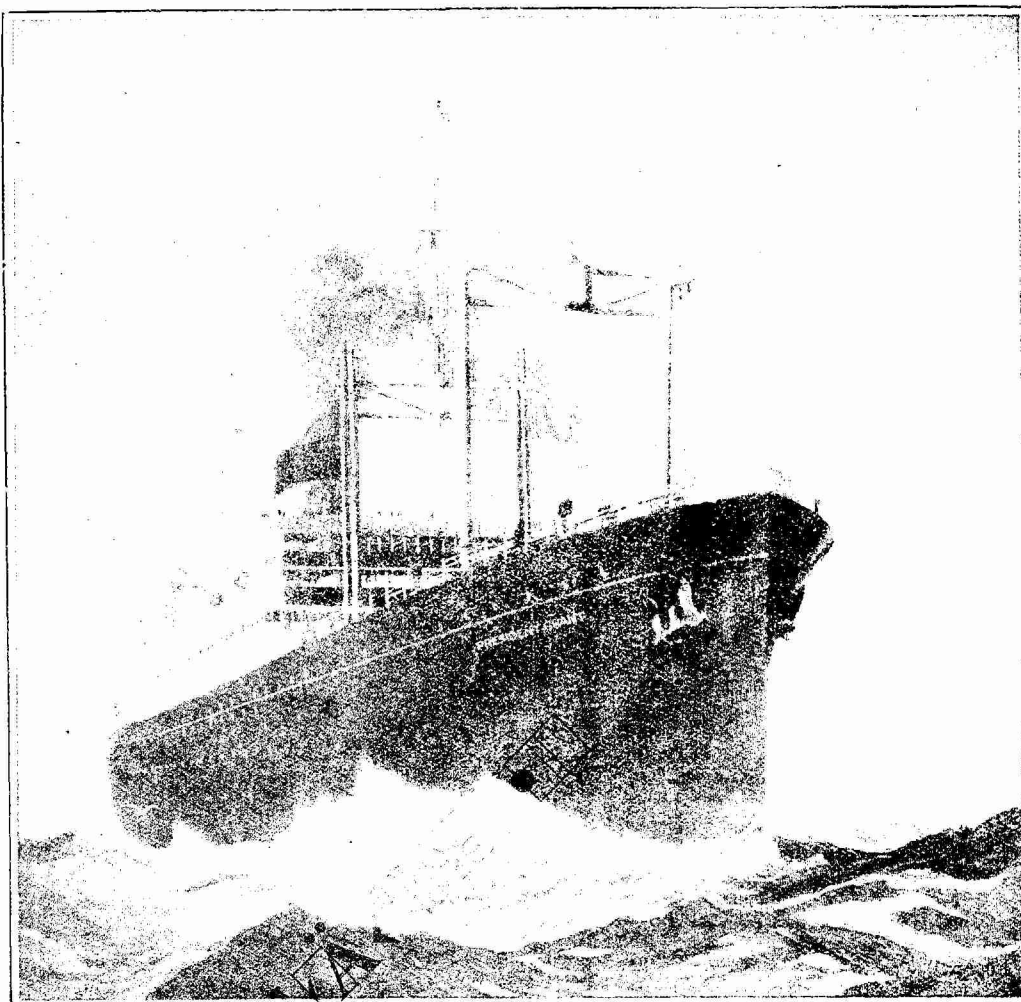
on with this in view, but failed to attain the purpose. The experience of the older school was made available to the new venture by the generous spirit of cooperation shown by Miss Jewell, who supplied information regarding expenses, fees, methods of work and cautions regarding pitfalls. Two former members of her teaching staff accepted employment with the school, Mrs. J. M. Espey, and her aunt Miss Janet Rosbrook, the latter of whom came from America at her own charges, without a contract, in order to assure the success of the new undertaking. Rev. J. M. Espey, who was engaged in educational work for the Northern Presbyterian Mission at South Gate, was released by his mission for the year before his furlough to pilot the school through its first year, as principal. Two houses which had been used the preceding winter by the Y. M. C. A. as a language school were leased and part of their furniture and fittings taken over, and some school desks were purchased from Miss Jewell. On September 17, 1922, the new school opened with an initial enrollment of about forty, which increased during the year to a total of 68. The income and expenditure account for the first year showed receipts of Mex. \$26,686.26 of which \$14,735.92 was given by four missionary societies and \$11,752.88 (net) was paid for boarding and tuition fees. The tables following show the growth in each of these items from 1912 to date.

(Continued on page 403)



General plan for development of the American School plant

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(Continued from page 401)

| YEAR      | ATTENDANCE |                |          |          |      | RECEIPTS   |       |
|-----------|------------|----------------|----------|----------|------|------------|-------|
|           | Total      | Non-Missionary | Families | Boarders | Boys | Grants     | Fees  |
| Beginning |            |                |          |          |      | in even \$ |       |
| 1912      | 68         | 20             | ...      | 27       | ...  | 14736      | 15097 |
| 1913      | 93         | 32             | 63       | 44       | 52   | 17541      | 17299 |
| 1914      | 98         | 16             | 63       | 46       | 52   | 15559      | 19185 |
| 1915      | 132        | 12             | 87       | 74       | 76   | 18862      | 27766 |
| 1916      | 142        | 26             | 96       | 82       | 79   | 18213      | 31330 |
| 1917      | 160        | 34             | 102      | 75       | 82   | 16821      | 35702 |
| 1918      | 172        | 41             | 97*      | 76       | 81*  | 16550      | 41396 |
| 1919      | 202        | 52             | ...      | 81       | 109  | 23412      | 39886 |
| 1920      | 219        | 73             | 127      | 84       | 105  | 22853      | 45317 |
| 1921      | 296        | 109            | 188      | 103      | 138  | 28434      | 75461 |
| 1922      | 342        | 149            | 211      | 117      | 186  | 29885      | 93094 |

\*Data incomplete

In July 1911 the Union Missionary Board of Managers, consisting of regularly appointed representatives of seven missions, met and drew up a report for submission to the Conference of Foreign Missionary Societies, in which among other things they suggested the purchase of about twenty mow of land, near the tram terminus on the North Szechuen Road Extension, at an estimated cost of from G\$22,000 to G\$30,000 and the erection of buildings for the accommodation of 125 boarding and 75 day pupils at an estimated cost of G\$38,000. They considered that these 200 pupils could be cared for by a foreign staff of eleven, and estimated that the total number of children in the Shanghai region which might be served by such a school was four hundred.

Search for School Site

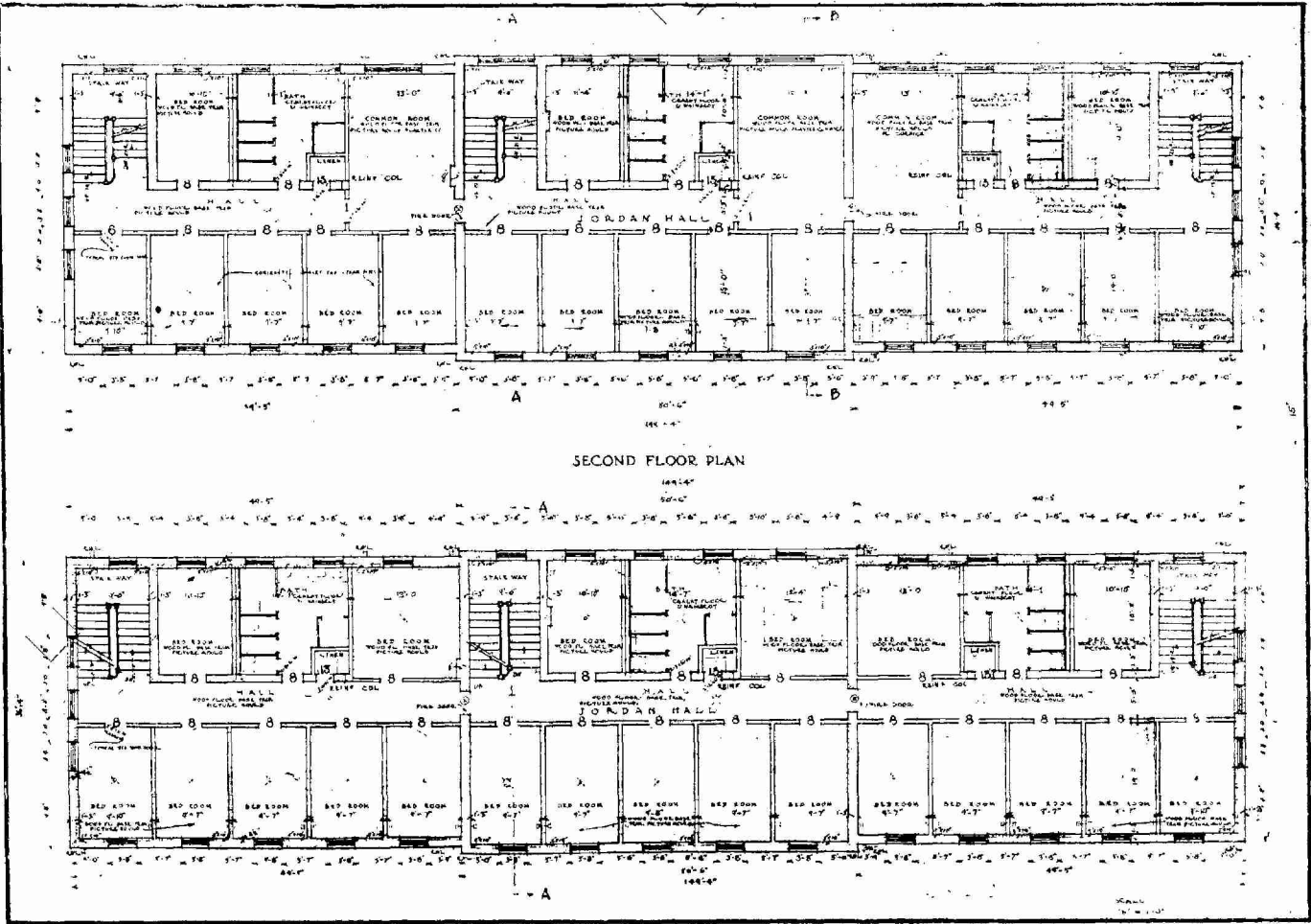
In October of 1914, after two years' experience, they issued a second appeal to this Conference, enlarging their request for land to thirty mow (five acres)

which they thought would cost Gold \$45,000, and that for buildings and equipment Gold \$64,250, finding 233 missionary families in their chosen district, of which 61 were in Shanghai.

In the fall of 1917 a property committee began the study of possible locations in the French Concession, and asked Messrs. A. Q. Adamson and J. H. Black to show the possible use which might be made of a piece of ground measuring forty mow, with suitable buildings and a quarter mile track surrounding an athletic field. In February 1918 an offer was made of a plot of ground in Rue Lafayette of an area of 34 mow at Tls. 3,000 per mow, and an attempt was made to fit the school needs to such a site. The price was considered prohibitive and the land question lay in abeyance for a time, but it was voted at that time to write urgent letters to Dr. M. D. Eubank, a former member of the Board of Managers then in America, showing the urgency of the situation, with accompanying charts and data which would enable him to lay the situation before the societies.

It was further voted to revise statements of needs and to put figures in Mexican dollars. On July 2nd an exceedingly important meeting of the property committee, was held with Messrs. Hager and Powell present. Mr. Hager made the suggestion that Shanghai should provide the site if America provided the buildings. The possibility of renting the German Medical School buildings was suggested, but the vital proposal was an invitation to representative business men to a tiffin at the (old) Carlton Cafe to consider

(Continued on page 405)



Second floor plan of dormitory, Shanghai American School

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| Bank of China                 | Majestic Hotel              |
| Nisshin Kisen Kaisha          | Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.   |
| Gt. Northern Telegraph        | J. H. Lee Building          |
| Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.     | Union Jack Club             |
| China & Japan Trading Co.     | North China Insurance Bldg. |

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(Continued from page 403)

the situation. At that time were present Messrs. H. H. Arnold, W. S. Fleming, A. R. Hager, J. B. Powell, F. J. Raven, and Carl L. Seitz, in addition to the following members of the Property Committee, Messrs. Boynton, Caldwell, Proctor and Wilbur. Charts and maps made the situation very vivid. A committee was appointed to secure the cooperation of Mr. Sprague of the Standard Oil Company as chairman of a representative community committee to take the project in hand. This was done, but the incidence of Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives put off active campaigning. In November it was learned that Mr. Charles R. Crane would be visiting Shanghai in December as a personal representative of President Wilson, and his visit was made the occasion of an effort to publicly initiate the effort to secure funds. At this time Mr. Sprague in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce presented very clearly the determination of the community to place this in the forefront of its projects for advance.

#### \$150,000 Campaign Plan

On December 23, following the annual meeting of the Board of Managers, the property committee consisting of Messrs. Proctor, Caldwell and Boynton decided that efforts should no longer be deferred. A campaign committee was nominated, which met on January 2, 1919, with Messrs. Seitz, A. B. Rosenfeld, Carl Crow, J. B. Powell and C. L. Boynton present which drew up plans for a prospectus. On the 7th the appointment of a Business Men's Committee was announced to the Executive, of which Mr. W. G. Sprague accepted the chairmanship, Mr. Stewart P. Elliott, Vice-chairmanship. Mr. C. L. Seitz became Secretary and Rev. C. N. Caldwell, Treasurer. The Publicity Committee met the next day and organized with Mr. E. Kempfer of the British-American Tobacco Company as chairman. Representatives were selected from each American firm to aid in the effort. Meantime a campaign was launched, to raise \$5000 among the missionaries of Shanghai and vicinity. The objective of the main campaign was set at \$150,000 for Shanghai and America. In April the Executive was informed of persistent difficulties which had blocked the active promotion of the campaign and the publication of the prospectus. An opinion was gaining ground among business men that representation on the Board of Managers should be equally divided between the business and missionary elements. On May 3 was held a conference to draft the new basis of representation and control and on May 22nd the Board of Managers voted: "that the Board of Managers approve the principle of a form of control for the Shanghai American School which will include members chosen in equal numbers by the accredited representatives of the cooperating missionary societies and by the accredited representatives of the business groups, participating in the equipment and support of the school, together with one or three members chosen by these elected representatives" and "that in the Constitution and or By-Laws of both the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers there shall be a declaration to the effect that the unquestioned Christian character of the school must be maintained and that the teachers and members of the administrative staff shall be men and women of good Christian character."

These points having been satisfactorily agreed to, matters moved more rapidly. The Publicity Committee ordered its printed matter, and steps preliminary to incorporation on the new basis were initiated.

#### Campaign for Funds Launched

The way now seemed clear for a vigorous promotion of the campaign. The prospectus was completed and an edition of five thousand printed, the available lists of great drives among Americans for war funds were used in addressing prospective givers, and at last they were mailed, early in July. The result was as might have been expected, an exceedingly sluggish response. Most of the campaign committee were out of town, and almost complete reliance was placed upon the efficacy of the Post Office, rather than the energy of individual solicitors. Gradually the subscription list crept up. Attempts were made to galvanize the larger firms into action, and in New York Dr. Eubank secured the cooperation of influential business men, under the leadership of Mr. Howard E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company, as a result of which, in the late fall subscriptions began to come in from the larger givers. Following is the list of firms contributing over Mex \$500 in this first campaign:

|                                    |             |           |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Standard Oil Company               | Tls. 25,000 |           |
| Andersen, Meyer & Company          | 10,000      |           |
| United States Steel Products Co.   |             | G\$10,000 |
| Asia Banking Corporation           | 5,000       |           |
| International Banking Corporation  | 5,000       |           |
| Robert Dollar Company              | 5,000       |           |
| American Trading Company           |             | G\$ 5,000 |
| China General Edison Company       |             | 2,000     |
| E. I. DuPont de Nemours Export Co. |             | 2,000     |
| Park Union Foreign Banking Corp.   |             | 2,000     |
| British American Tobacco Co.       | 1,000       |           |
| Mustard and Company                | 1,000       |           |
| American Express Company           | 650         |           |
| American Drug Company              | 600         |           |
| J. C. Whitney Company              | 500         |           |
| Texas Company                      | 500         |           |
| Standard Underground Cable Company |             | G\$ 500   |
| China and Java Export Company      | 500         |           |
| Baldwin Locomotive Works           |             | 500       |
| L. E. Waterman Company             |             | 500       |
| Amos Bird Company                  |             | Mex \$500 |

Other firms subscribing lesser amounts were China General Electric Company, Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, Keuffel and Esser, American Radiator Company, H. S. B. W.-Cochrane Company, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Struthers and Dixon, American Tool Works Company, Dodge and Seymour, Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, Dodge Sales and Engineering Company, Murphy and Dana, Parke Davis and Company, Howe Scale Company, Millard's Review, Standard Products Company, China Press, Far Eastern Review, Viloudaki and Company, Yourveta Home and Foreign Trading Corporation, Diamond Power Specialty Company, Certainteed Products Corporation, Hercules Powder Company, Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company, T. W. Simmons Company, Andrew J. Moses and Sons, Plant Rubber and Asbestos Company, and Getz Brothers of the Orient.

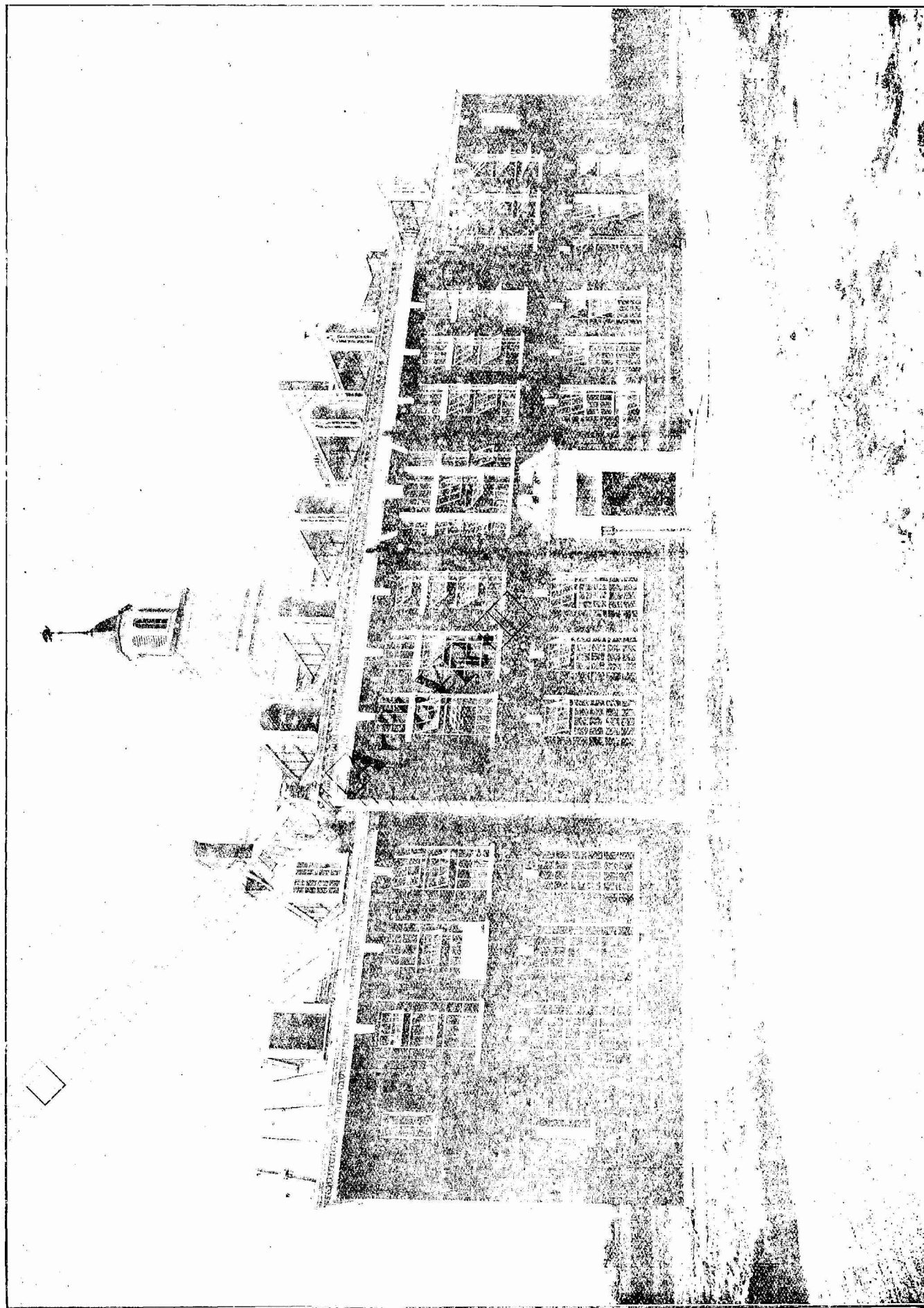
Two other firms which have since ceased to operate in Shanghai made small subscriptions which lapsed when the firms went into liquidation, but practically all of the amounts subscribed by the firms listed came into the coffers of the School as cash by the time the funds were actually required for use.

#### Missionary Contributions

Meanwhile Dr. Eubank and his friends in the foreign missionary societies had not been idle. The first substantial pledge was made by the International

(Continued on page 407)





Where classes are held in new school

(Continued from 405)

Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. By Christmas of 1919 the following subscriptions had been made (given in the order of date):

|                                                                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| International Committee Y. M. C. A.                                                | Gold \$ 20,000   |
| American Baptist Foreign Mission Society                                           | 25,000           |
| Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America     | 25,000           |
| Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church                              | 25,000           |
| Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church                                | 20,000           |
| Executive Committee for Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States | 15,000           |
| Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in America                              | 5,000            |
| <b>Total Gold</b>                                                                  | <b>\$135,000</b> |

Thus it happened that with the progress of the campaign there were in hand on January first, 1920 signed subscriptions from

|                                |             |       |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 7 foreign missionary societies |             |       |
| G \$135,000                    |             |       |
| 44 American business firms     |             |       |
| 25,875 Tls.                    | 57,220 M \$ | 500   |
| 209 American business men      |             |       |
| 13,960                         |             | 6,942 |
| 213 missionaries               |             |       |
| 400                            | 310         | 8,246 |

Total 473 subscriptions  
G \$161,275 Tls. 71,490 M \$15,688

The ruinous rates of exchange prevailing in the early part of 1920 are a matter of history. It was fortunate from the standpoint of the solvency of some of the subscribers that a large part of the subscriptions had been paid before June but it was unfortunate from the standpoint of the School's receipts in local currency that the gold subscriptions of American firms were all paid at an exceedingly high rate of exchange involving a bookkeeping loss of several thousand Taels. On June 23, 1920 the Business Manager who had succeeded Mr. Caldwell in the task of collections, reported that the cash in hand from subscriptions from the whole or partial payments of 421 subscriptions was Tls. 60,580.92 and Mex \$10,341.82, leaving G\$10,500, Tls. 19,963 and Mex \$5,734.82 yet to be collected from 14 firms, 121 business men and 60 missionaries. The subscriptions from the missionary societies were not payable till funds were actually required for the purchase of land. With the departure of the Business Manager for America on July 31, the active collection of funds in China slowed down, till resumed in February 1921 by the Principal, Mr. W. W. Bartlett, who reported on August 26th that since February first an additional Mex \$21,360 had been collected leaving a total of unpaid subscriptions from the first campaign (excluding missionary societies which have since paid) of about Mex \$9,000.

#### New Board of Managers

With the campaign well under way, the problem of future administration was approached. Overtures to the missionary societies and their missions in China resulted in unanimous approval of the new form of control, and it was mutually agreed that a New Board of Managers composed of one representative of each missionary society, and an equal number

(Continued on page 409)

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(Continued from page 407)

of representatives chosen jointly by the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce should come into existence on January first, 1920, and that to this New Board should be committed all questions relating to the new permanent property, the campaign for funds, selection and purchase of land, arrangements with architects, approval of plans, and the erection and equipment of permanent buildings. To the Old Board was left the management of the school in its rented quarters until such a time as could be agreed upon after the completion of the new plant was assured.

### New Board Meets

At the first meeting of the new Board the following officers were chosen: W. C. Sprague, chairman, J. T. Proctor, Vice-chairman, W. W. Lockwood, Secretary, C. L. Seitz, Treasurer.

Under the powers conferred by the new agreement, the Board at its meeting of February 10, 1920 elected Rev. C. L. Boynton as a member of the New Board in view of his continuous connection with the Old Board from its inception and his relation to it as Secretary-Treasurer and in various other capacities from time to time. A Land Committee appointed by the Board of Managers consisting of Mr. Seitz, Dr. Proctor and Mr. Boynton engaged in the active search for a suitable piece of ground in or near the French Concession, and an ambitious project was developed and the cooperation of Chinese Government officials was under negotiation for months, but finally fell through in June. Alternative sites were considered, and the committee passed a busy year, in search and in negotiation.

At the February meeting of the Executive Committee plans of procedure which had been discussed by the property committee of the Old Board were reviewed, and after study by the Principal, Mr. Dreher, steps were taken to secure a building superintendent and the Committee decided to ask Mr. Boynton to enter its employ as Business Manager at the earliest practicable date, to assist in the more active collection of outstanding pledges, the securing of new pledges, and in all the varied work falling to the New Board. On March 24, Mr. Sprague as chairman of the Committee appointed a Building Committee consisting of Messrs. Seitz, Lockwood and Boynton, and immediate conference was held with the Principal and with Mr. H. K. Murphy as consulting architect and a provisional program was drawn up. At the April meeting, Mr. Boynton's acceptance as Business Manager was announced to begin work on May 9th. The same meeting considered the building program and appointed a permanent building committee consisting of Messrs. Seitz, Proctor, Lockwood and the Business Manager (ex-officio). Messrs. Proctor, Dollar, Seitz, Sprague and Gallagher were asked to become a campaign committee for further funds, and to seek the assistance of Mr. Chapman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Messrs. Murphy and Dana were designated as architects and the preparation of a revised building schedule was actively prosecuted.

### \$60,000 Gold from America

At the end of July, Mr. Boynton left for America to assist in securing new subscriptions and the collection of those already made. Adverse business conditions rendered this an almost impossible task and his return to China was deferred by successive actions of the Board from January 1921 to January 1922. During that time he visited every large American city engaged in trade with China, met the heads of Ame-

rican firms doing business in the Far East, secured the incorporation and organization of the Board of Trustees of the School, and transmitted Gold \$60,000 to China from funds collected in New York at such times as to secure the most favorable exchange prevailing during that entire period.

In the meantime on November 15, 1920, the Land Committee had signed a contract for the purchase of at least one hundred mow (over sixteen acres) of land in one block in the heart of the Western extension of the French Concession and it became urgent to secure sufficient funds not only to pay for this land, but to begin the erection of buildings to accommodate the rapidly growing School. As the Trustees in America thought it undesirable for Mr. Boynton to return in January 1921, the new Principal of the School Mr. Willard W. Bartlett, who had taken up his duties the previous September, was asked to assume direction of a second campaign to be launched in the spring or fall. The adverse business situation continued, but such a spirit of optimism was infused by Mr. Bartlett, who gave practically all his time for months to this work, that in October the campaign was put on and put over with the slogan "Work a week for American children" and a goal of Tls. 150,000. During the summer the managers of firms in Shanghai who required the consent of Directors in New York before making subscriptions were asked to communicate with them, and the Business Manager in America was able to cooperate by preparing the way with information relating to the project. With the opening of the campaign over one hundred personal solicitors began daily meetings at the tiffin hour for consultation and enthusiasm.

### Second Campaign Yields Tls. 167,000

All newspapers generously gave space, advertisers loaned their columns and pages and inches, garages loaned cars for work. A hectic week yielded Tls. 137,000 in subscriptions, but the end was not yet. Some large bodies moved too slowly to take effect so soon, and after the close of the formal campaign additional subscriptions kept coming in till the total reached Tls. 167,000 from about 1100 personal subscribers and over one hundred firms. It was such a demonstration of community cooperation as the Americans in Shanghai had never shared in before. The average personal subscription was about Tls. 77. Following is the list of firms subscribing over Mex \$500 (some amounts additional to generous gifts already paid in the first campaign.)

### Contributors to School Fund

|                                      |           |            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Robert Dollar Company                | Tls20,000 |            |
| Standard Oil Company                 | 15,000    |            |
| Liggett and Myers Company            |           | G\$2,500   |
| Eastern Equitable Banking Corp.      | 2,000     |            |
| Texas Company                        | 2,000     |            |
| American Club                        |           | Mex\$2,000 |
| Eagle Export Company                 |           | 1,500      |
| China Import & Export Lumber Co.     | 1,000     |            |
| Columbia Country Club                | 1,000     |            |
| Nanyang Tobacco Company              | 1,000     |            |
| Pacific Mail S. S. Company           | 1,000     |            |
| A. & A. Scottish Rite Masonic Temple | 1,000     |            |
| American Association of China        |           | 1,000      |
| American Woman's Club                |           | 1,000      |
| Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works    |           | 1,000      |

(Continued on page 411)



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- Fales & Jenks Machine Co.,** Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A. (Cotton Mill Machinery)
- Easton & Burnham Machine Co.,** Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A. (Cotton Mill Machinery)
- American Machine & Foundry Co.,** Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. (Cigar & Cigarette Making Machinery)
- Sperry Gyroscope Co.,** Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. (Searchlight & Gyro Compass Equipments)
- Diebold Safe & Lock Co.,** Canton, Ohio, U.S.A. (Safes, Locks and Vault Doors)
- Smith Gas Engineering Co.,** Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A. (Gas Producers)
- Dean Brothers Steam Pump Works,** Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. (Steam Pumps)
- T. B. Wood's Sons Co.,** Chambersburg, Pa., U.S.A. (Transmission Machinery)
- Casey-Hedges Co.,** Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A. (Boilers)
- Vulcan Iron Works Co.,** 50 Church St., N.Y., U.S.A. (Locomotives & Hoists)
- Dayton-Dowd Co.,** Quincy, Ill., U.S.A. (Centrifugal Pumps)
- Detroit Stoker Co.,** Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (Stokers for Boilers)
- Niles-Bement-Pond & Co.,** 111 Broadway, N.Y., U.S.A. (Machine Tools and Railway Repairing Equipments)
- Pratt-Whitney Co.,** Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. (Machine Tools)
- Copper Clad Steel Co.,** Rankin, Penn., U.S.A. (Wires & Cables)
- Scovill Manufacturing Co.,** N. Y., U.S.A. (Brass Products)
- Providence Mill Supply Co.,** Providence, U.S.A. (Mill Supplies)
- Dow Chemical Co.,** Midland, U.S.A. (Indigo & Dyestuffs)
- Impex Gesellschaft fur Import and Export, m. b. h.,** Berlin, Germany
- Cie. Belge pour le Commerce d'Outremer,** Belgium.

Telegraphic Address:

"WAHCHANG" SHANGHAI



Telephone:

Central 5387-8-9

(Continued from page 409)

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Admiral Line S. S. Company          | Tls500   |
| British American Tobacco Company    | 500      |
| China Electric Company              | 500      |
| Fobes and Company                   | 500      |
| Isis Theatre                        | 500      |
| National Aniline & Chemical Company | Tls500   |
| Raven Trust Company                 | 500      |
| Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.               | 500      |
| Wah Chang Trading Corporation       | 500      |
| China Realty Company                | 400      |
| Edward Evans and Sons               | Mex\$500 |
| H. S. Honigsberg & Co.              | 500      |
| North China Daily News              | 500      |
| Sinim Lodge A. F. and A. M.         | 500      |
| Tobacco Products Corporation        | 500      |

Other firms subscribing amounts for lesser sums included American Asiatic Underwriters, Amos Bird Company, Andrews and George, Auto Castle, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Cathay Lace Company, Chekiang Industrial Bank, China Industrial and Trading Company, China Lace Guild, China Pacific Company, Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Chung Foo Union Bank, Commercial Press, Connell Brothers Company, Connolly Land and Oil Company, Dah Foong Cotton Mill, S. J. David and Company, Dunlop Rubber Company, Globe Trading Company, Heacock and Cheek, Hung Chong and Company, Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, International Savings Society, King Cheng Banking Corporation, Lam. Glines and Company, Laou Kai Fook and Company, Laou Kiu Chwang and Company, Liddell Brothers and Company, McConway and Torley, McTavish and Company, Marcel Company, G. N. Marshall and Company, Melchers China Corporation, Millard Publishing Company, Newport Chemical Works, Northwest Trading Company, Walter E. Olsen and Company, Poo Yih Cotton Mill Company, Saul Trading Company, Savoy Hotel Company, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Shanghai House Furnishing Company, Shun Pao Chinese Daily News, Sincere Company, Sonn Brothers Company, Edward L. Soule Company, Struthers and Dixon, Tai Cheng and Company, A. F. Thane and Company, Walk-Over Shoe Company, Westinghouse Electric International Company, Julius Wile Sons and Company, T. M. Wilkinson and Company, Wing On Company, L. C. Gillespie and Sons, Rodger and Haskell. The total subscriptions from 113 firms amounted to Mex \$109, 180.28 before any amounts had been written off as uncollectable.

#### Ground Broken July 24, 1922

On July 24, 1922, at seven o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the Building Committee and a distinguished company of guests, including the French Consul-General, the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and officials of the American Consulate and representatives of the French Municipality, Hon. Edwin S. Denby, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, broke ground for the first permanent buildings of the Shanghai American School.

A temporary Primary Building was needed to house the rapidly growing constituency among the younger children in the French Concession and during the summer there had been under construction a two-room stucco-surfaced brick structure in which five grades were to be housed under two teachers after September 13th. The "Father of the American School," Rev. C. N. Caldwell, had turned the first ground for

this in the presence of the Building Committee on June first and on July 24th, when the larger public ceremony had taken place, the primary was substantially completed. Seventy students were registered in attendance in this first building during the first year of its occupancy, and its presence served to accustom the community to the idea of the presence of the entire school at a later date.

On Mr. Boynton's return from America in January duties which had been carried by Mr. Bartlett in connection with the Building Committee were gradually turned over to him, while Mr. Bartlett resumed the administration of the School. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 20th., 1922, Mr. Boynton became the Executive Secretary and Mr. J. Marvin Howes the Business Manager of the School, the former being assigned duties as the Executive of the Land and Building Committees, while the latter was made responsible for the business management of the "old school" which he had been serving since January 20th, and for the collection of outstanding pledges from the two campaigns.

#### School Ready for 1923 Fall Term

Building activities, delayed at the beginning by successive periods of typhoon weather, were carried on under high pressure during the very favorable months which followed. To obtain a definite objective for workmen, an invitation was given to the Sunday School of Community Church, largely composed of students from the American School, to hold their closing exercises in the dining room at the new site on June 3rd, 1923, when nearly 450 were in attendance. For the first time many realized that it might be possible to occupy the new buildings the coming fall. Under the stimulus of a possible bonus, work was vigorously pushed by the contractor. On August 20th the business offices of the School were removed from the old rented quarters in the Northern District and on the 1st of that month practically all the leases there were terminated. During the last ten days of August returning teachers were quartered in the new buildings, and on September 12th the registration for the fall term brought over 300 students to the new home, to begin regular school work on the next day.

The manifest progress on the buildings and the certainty that the time was at hand when the New Board of Managers would be called upon to function in the conduct of the school in the new plant, led to correspondence during the spring with the so-called Old Board, with the result that on April 1, 1923, the Old Board of Managers formally went out of existence, after having turned over all its property and good will to the New Board, which had come to be constituted as follows:

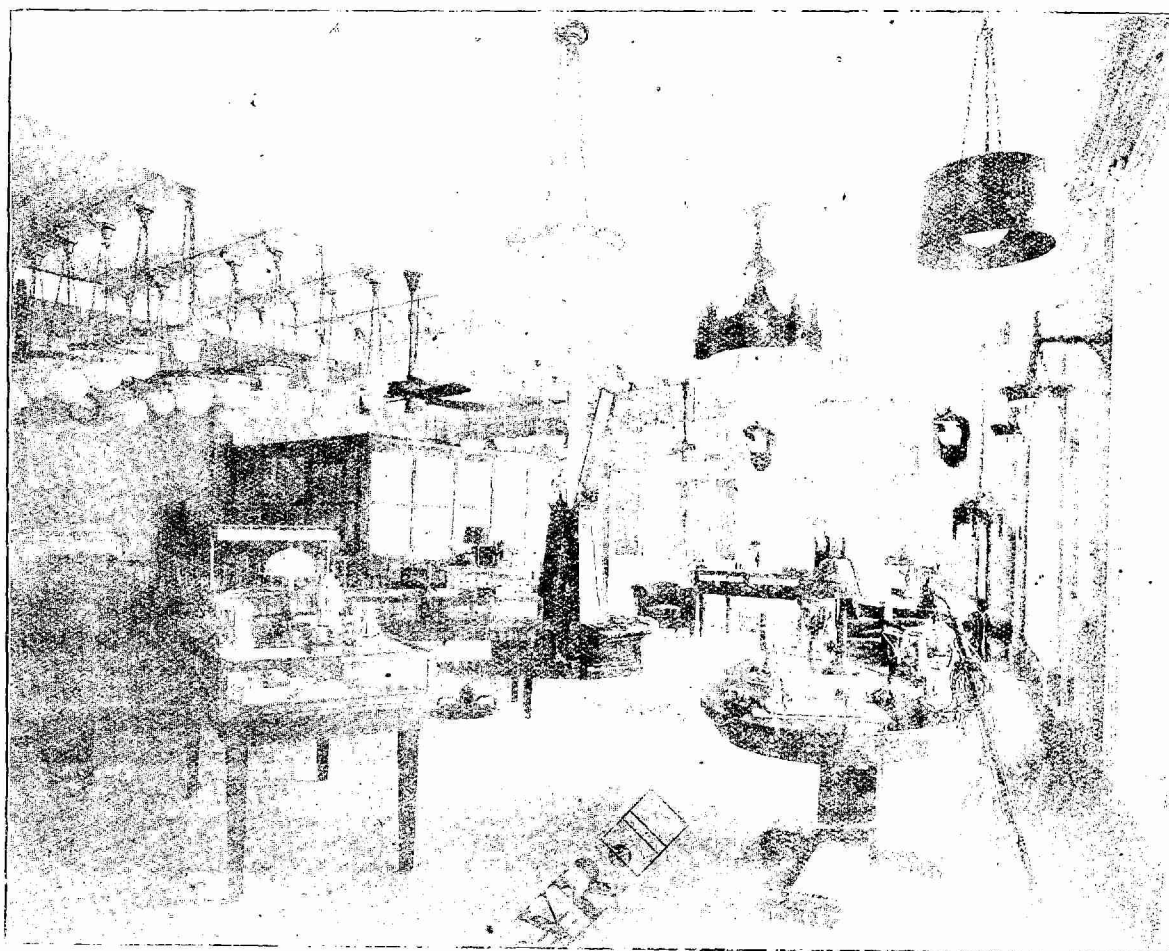
J. Harold Dollar, chairman  
Rev. H. K. Wright, vice-chairman  
W. W. Lockwood, Secretary  
Carl L. Seitz, treasurer

C. W. Atkinson, B. C. Haile, and Rev. H. Maxcy Smith, Rev. J. V. Latimer, Bishop L. J. Birney, M. P. Walker, A. R. Hager, Rev. Sid R. Anderson, V. G. Lyman, and Arthur Bassett were members of the Executive Committee.

At the meeting of June 5, 1923, the situation was carefully reviewed and it was voted unanimously that Mr. Bartlett should arrange to proceed to America as soon as possible and that Mr. Boynton should assume the acting Principalship not later than September first following.

(Continued on page 413)





The Electric Shop at 50 Nanking Road

# ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS-DEALERS

## DISTRIBUTORS

FOR

Edwin F. Guth Co.—Lighting Equipment

Belden Manufacturing Co.—Wires and Cables

Stanley and Patterson—Signal Apparatus

Hart and Hegoman Mfg. Co.—Wiring Devices

French Battery and Carbon Co.—Flashlights and Batteries

“ THE SIGN OF SERVICE ”

# ELECTRIC-EQUIPMENT-CO

50 NANKING ROAD

SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 411)

**The Present Situation**

The American School is now housed in the most modern and satisfactory school plant for its purposes and that plant is substantially completed except for the provision of a water tower and pump house now under construction. The number of pupils in daily attendance including a private kindergarten which is using the temporary Boy Scout house has reached 380. The foreign staff including those in charge of administration, dormitories, construction, music class instruction and health includes twenty-six giving full time and four giving part time to the School. Nearly every room is used to its capacity every hour of the school day. Fifteen more boarders are in attendance than there is dormitory provision for, and a house outside the campus has been rented for the accommodations of these and two teachers now in temporary quarters. About twenty more day students might be taken in certain classes. The assembly room built to accommodate 126 in the study hall is required to seat 155 high school students each day. Several applications for boarding accommodations have been refused to eligible applicants. The normal net increase in attendance is about forty and the School authorities will be asked to accommodate these next fall. There is ample space on which to build. What is to be done?

**The Future**

It is expected that the next fifteen years will bring the annual enrollment of students up to one thousand, of whom one-half will require accommoda-

tions in dormitories. An examination of birth records kept carefully since 1896 makes this result statistically inevitable. Land has been secured to provide the needed space. The first unit of buildings for about 400 students is in use. The imperative needs for immediate construction have led the Committee to endorse an immediate campaign in America for Gold \$275,000 to provide the necessary improvements as follows:

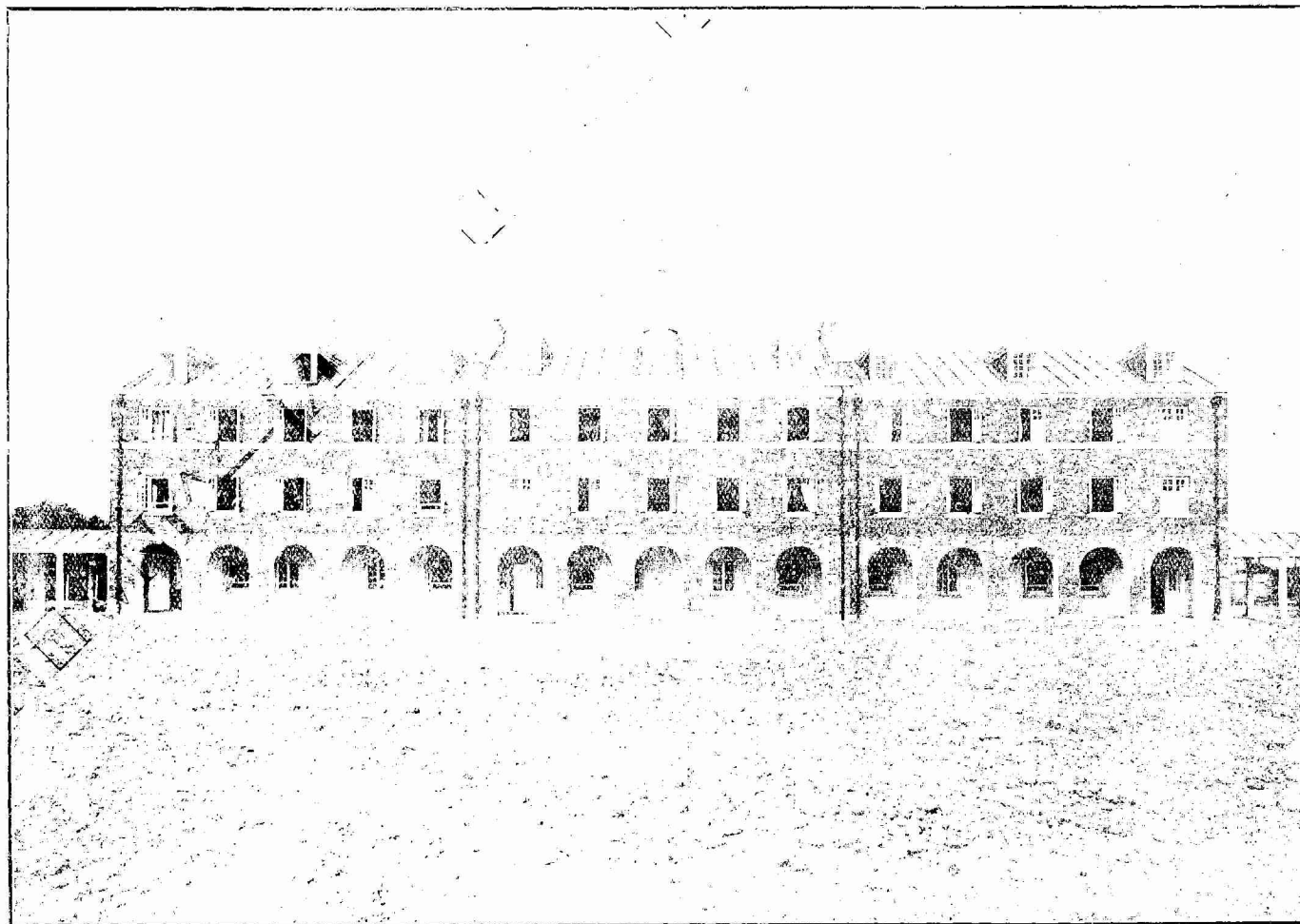
|                                                              |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Completion of present project including Principal's house | G\$35,000       |
| 2. Infirmary                                                 | 15,000          |
| 3. Three sections of Boys' Dormitory                         | 60,000          |
| 4. Permanent elementary building                             | 50,000          |
| 5. Gymnasium                                                 | 20,000          |
| 6. Building of athletic field, track, grandstand, etc.       | 20,000          |
| 7. Laying out of grounds, setting of trees, roads and fences | 15,000          |
| 8. Apartment house for teachers                              | 35,000          |
| 9. Contingencies, adjustment and expenses                    | 25,000          |
| Total                                                        | Gold\$ 275,000. |

Mr. Bartlett is now in America promoting the effort to secure this fund. After a material start has been obtained in America, it is probable that further funds for this same purpose will be sought from friends of the School in China.

**School Administration**

Following is the list of those who have been in charge of the school from the beginning:

(Continued on page 415)



Shanghai American School Dormitory

# TEXACO

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

- Texaco Kerosene Oil for perfect illumination.
- Texaco Gasoline, the volatile Gas for maximum power.
- Texaco Motor Oils, the clean, clear, golden-colored lubricant for correct lubrication of your car.
- Texaco Lubricating Oils for Every Purpose.
- Texaco Roofing and Slate Surfaced Shingles. Inexpensive—Durable—Fire-resisting—Weatherproof.
- For mills, factories, churches, houses, bungalows, garages, and buildings of every sort.
- Texaco Road Asphalt—Road Oils—Texaco Asphaltic Paint (Texacoat).



### THE TEXAS COMPANY

Glen Line Building—2 Peking Road, Shanghai



#### BRANCHES AT:

DAIREN  
MUKDEN  
HARBIN

TIENTSIN  
TSINGTAU  
HANKOW

KIUKIANG  
WUHU  
NANKING

CHINKIANG  
FOOCHOW  
AMOY

SWATOW  
HONGKONG  
CANTON



## DODGE BROTHERS



Announce important improvements in the appearance and riding  
comfort of their **MOTOR CARS**

The newest models are now on view in our show rooms  
INSPECTION INVITED

## CHINA MOTORS

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

SHANGHAI



(Continued from page 413)

September 1, 1912—August 31, 1913 Rev. J. M. Espey, M. A.

September 1, 1913—June 30, 1919, Guy C. Stockton, M. A.

July 1—October 31, 1919, Rev. Charles L. Boynton, B. A. (Acting Principal)

November 1, 1919—May 31, 1920, Ernest S. Dreher, B. A.

September 1, 1920—August 17, 1923, Willard W. Bartlett, M. A. (in America after latter date)

August 17, 1923—Rev. Charles L. Boynton, as Acting Principal.

#### An Example of American Generosity

The present plant stands as a monument to generosity and community action, representing a total of over 1600 gifts over a period of nearly five years. The present investment in land and buildings stands at nearly Mex \$700,000. The current expenses exceed \$100,000 and will pass \$150,000 this current school year. It is therefore under the mark to say that between January 1, 1921 and December 31, 1923, three full calendar years, Americans and their friends in China and America will have expended on land, buildings, equipment and current expenses a sum in excess of Mex \$1,000,000 for the education of American children, and that in the first twelve years of the school's life the total sum expended will have exceeded \$1,500,000. With the rapid growth of the American community in Shanghai and vicinity, with the increased prestige of the School, and with the developed appreciation of the part which the School may play in the improvement of international relations, it will be surprising if nearly twice this sum will not be required and forthcoming in the next twelve years. Surely the time is not far distant when a national enterprise of this magnitude will demand and will receive financial cooperation from the national government whose horizon is still too circumscribed by its own shores. For up to the present time all the money expended has been given as fees or voluntary gifts, and government cooperation has been limited to the advice and helpful suggestion of consular, diplomatic and trade officials.

During the period under review the Building Committee has undergone many changes in personnel. At the first meeting on April 5, 1921, there were present Messrs. T. E. Doremus, W. W. Lockwood, J. H. Black, C. L. Seitz, J. T. Proctor, and Mr. Bartlett, ex-officio. Mr. Doremus was chosen chairman and served as such till he left for America when Mr. Seitz became acting chairman. From June 1923, Mr. Lockwood has served as chairman of the committee. Mr. Bartlett served as Secretary until the twentieth meeting, April 27, 1923, when Mr. Boynton as executive secretary succeeded him. At the annual meeting July 22, 1921, Mr. F. J. Raven was added to the Committee, on August 26th, Mr. A. R. Hager, on December 6th, Mr. V. G. Lyman, on January 17, 1922, Mr. A. Q. Adamson. At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers in September 1922, the committee was reduced in size, Messrs. Adamson, Black, Lockwood and Seitz remaining as voting members with Messrs. Bartlett and Boynton ex-officio. After Mr. Seitz left for America in July 1923, Messrs. Raven and Lyman were again invited to its membership. The committee has held forty-two meetings to date, and has given unsparingly of time and counsel in order to realize the community ideals for a first class school plant.



*Walk-Over*  
Shoes

Dependable  
Footwear  
That's  
Different



**WALK-OVER  
SHOE STORE**

24 B Nanking Road



Money Saved by Getting

## CREDIT INFORMATION

**Credit Information** supplied on both **Foreign and Chinese** firms and individuals.

**Credit Reports** issued to merchants on individuals weekly. All classes of **Credit Investigations** undertaken.

**Bad Accounts** collected on a percentage basis and also on yearly contracts.

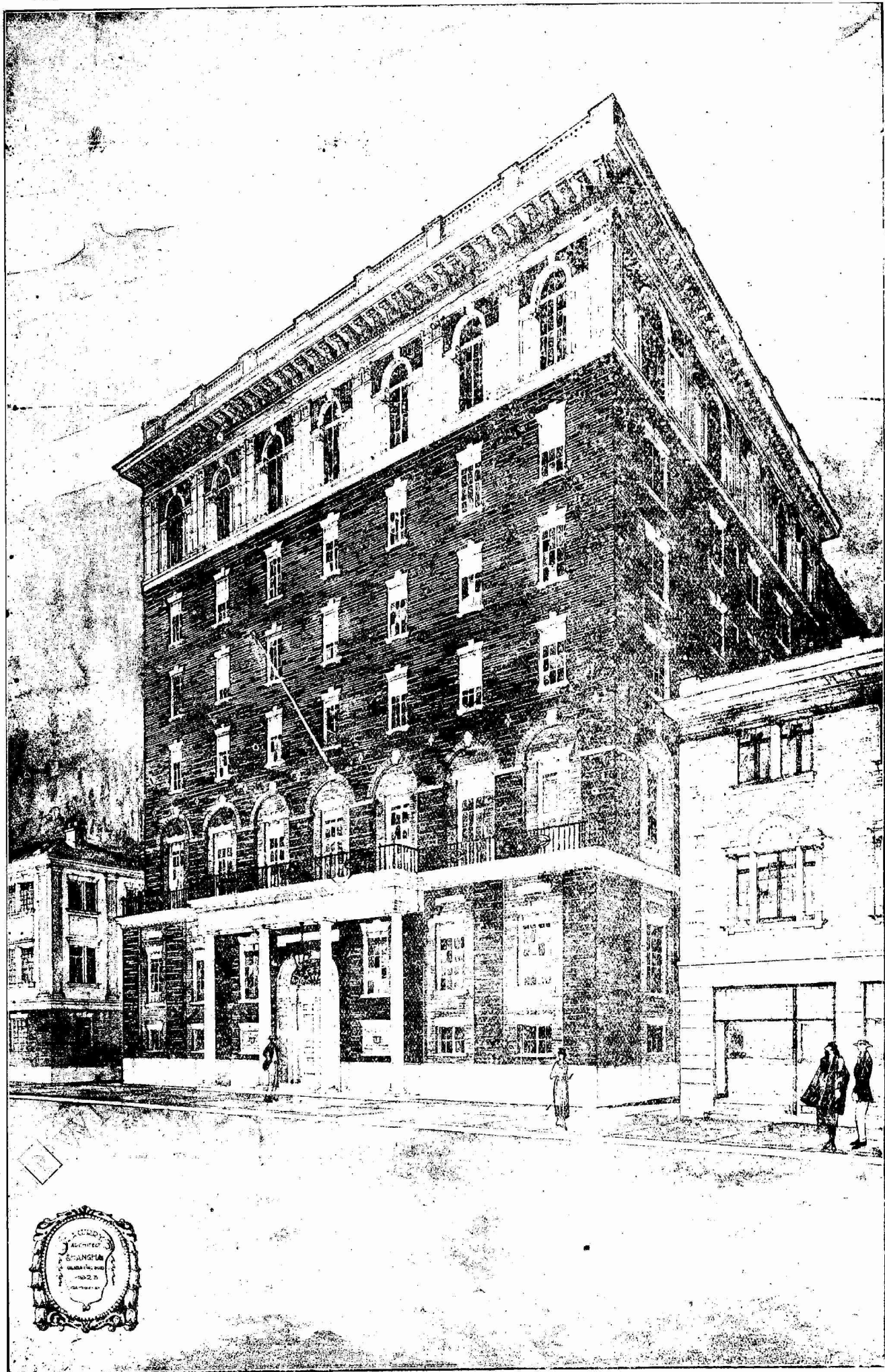
## CHINA CREDIT INFORMATION & MERCANTILE BUREAU

Hong Yue Bldg. ROOM 31,  
60 KIANGSE ROAD  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Cable Add. "BISHOP"

Bentley's Code.

Tel. C-6740



Front view of new American Club

## Shanghai Americans to Have Million Dollar Club Home

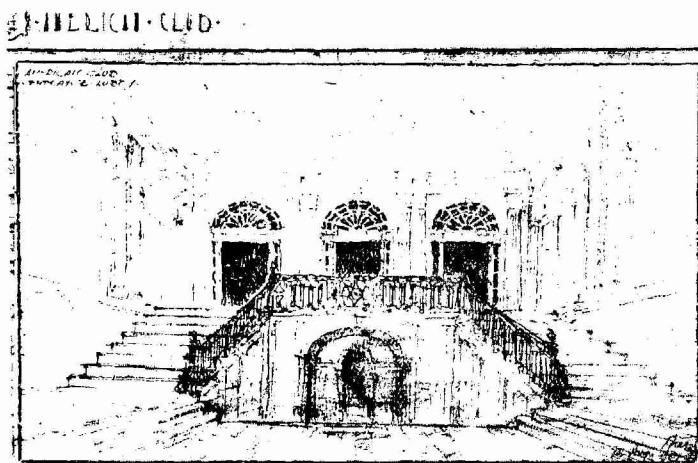
**I**N the summer of 1916 a little group of Americans living in Shanghai met at a private residence for a quiet game of bridge. There wasn't anything unusual about this meeting, but it happened that practically the same group met for the same purpose a few days later on at another residence of one of the players. And then it happened again at another residence. Whether these occasions were so enjoyable, or whether the wives of the members were really responsible, the chronicler fails to relate, but it is a matter of permanent record that somebody

Although this happened in the midst of war time, there is no record of this precious document having come afool of any of the censorship regulations of any of the belligerents.

### Open House on Fourth, 1917

And now to go back again to the permanent records, we find in the yellow pages of the bound volumes of the *China Weekly Review*, Page 124, Volume 1, No. 5 of July 7, 1917 (the *Review* was also a baby then), a little news item headed, "The American Club." Under this heading there was a little item of news occupying a few lines of space which stated that on July 4 the new club kept open house for its members and friends in the Settlement. The "open house" was held in the "palatial quarters" consisting of the entire second floor on Nanking road over a building known as the Bank of Territorial Development, an institution now numbered among the late lamented. We read in the account that those attending the reception "were loud in praise of the appointments and arrangements." Among those present upon this joyful occasion in addition to the officers and members were E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Shanghai municipal council, D. Siffert, senior consul, Thomas Sammons, American consul-general, and other members of the consular body and the various clubs of Shanghai. The promoters of the club at this time included the names of F. W. Sutterle (president), A. Bassett, T. F. Cobbs, C. L. Seitz, J. B. Davies, H. O. Hashagen, J. J. Keegan, A. J. Israel, L. Jacob, W. T. Findley, R. H. Parker, F. W. Sutterle, Jr., and W. A. Adams. The first committees included the above and the following additional: C. F. Wolsiffer, Hugo Reiss, R. H. Gregory, E. H. Himrod, Walter A. Adams, H. H. Arnold, A. T. Heuckendorff, S. H. Noxon, C. S. Peacock, M. Speelman, N. B. Ramsey, M. David, H. J. Rosencrantz, William Morris, E. G. Tait, and T. B. Brown. On later committees we find the names of such men as D. L. Anderson, C. H. Webb, J. W. Gallagher, H. J. Sheridan, J. S. Potter, W. S. Fleming, F. W. McIntyre, A. O. Fisher, G. M. Boyes, J. Harold

(Continued on page 421)

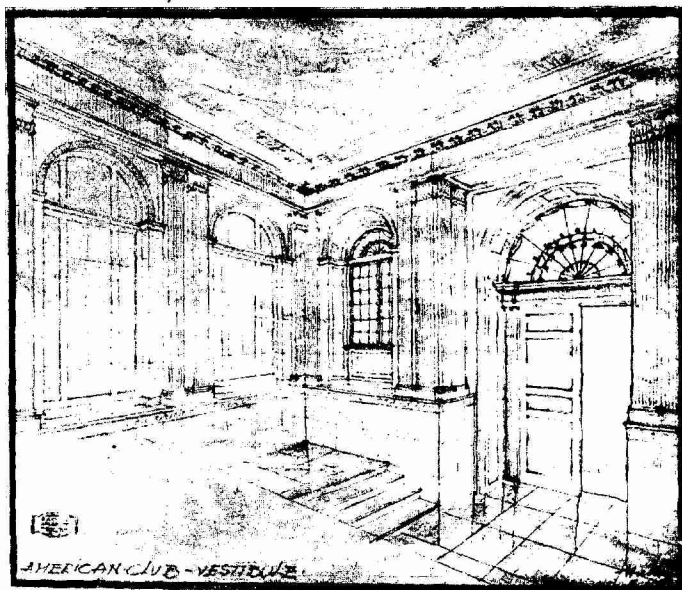


The Lobby

suggested that quarters be rented so that the male of the species could meet for their beloved bridge without disrupting the domestic affairs of the various devotees. So this was the million dollar idea although none of the members realized the fact at the time. Somebody suggested that the club be limited to 52 members and a "joker" and immediately some genius came forward with a name, *The Slam Club*, and thus it came to be. As is the custom in all meetings even unto the beginning of time, a committee was elected to draft by-laws and select a location. Major Arthur Bassett, a Missourian learned in the law of two hemispheres, drew up the first by-laws and the first location was at 39 Kiangse Road.

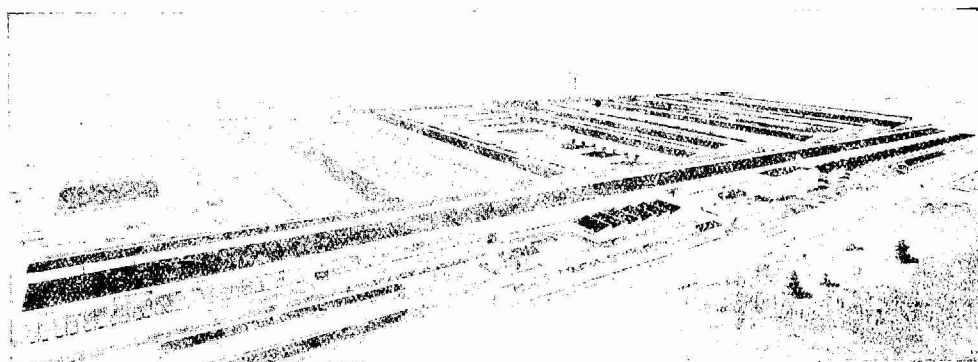
### Club Incorporated

From the beginning this club met with success and hardly had it been organized, when the applications for membership more than exceeded the limit originally set. The number of applicants and the enthusiasm and good fellowship which soon developed at the club proved there was a place for it in Shanghai and the result was that the by-laws were changed to admit as many men as had the qualifications of good fellowship and who desired to become members. So rapid was the growth of the club that the quarters soon became too small and a committee was appointed which came to the conclusion that provisions should be made for still larger membership and larger quarters. A general meeting held on May 10, 1917 approved the name *American Club*. Application was made back to good old Delaware, that venerable mother state of so many of America's commercial and industrial ventures in the Far East, and on July 25, 1917, the charter all done up in red seals and ribbons, arrived amid great rejoicing.



Main entrance





**TRUSCON STEEL CO.**  
AND  
**TRUSCON LABORATORIES**

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SHANGHAI

E. A. SILAGI, M. AM. SOC. C. E.  
General Manager for China

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4780

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"KAHNCRETE"

Manufacturers of Steel Products.

Kahn System of reinforced concrete.

Metal lath, Hyrib, Wire mesh, Expanded metal, Cold  
rolled steel sections, Truscon steel sash, Underwriters  
steel windows, Doors and Partitions.

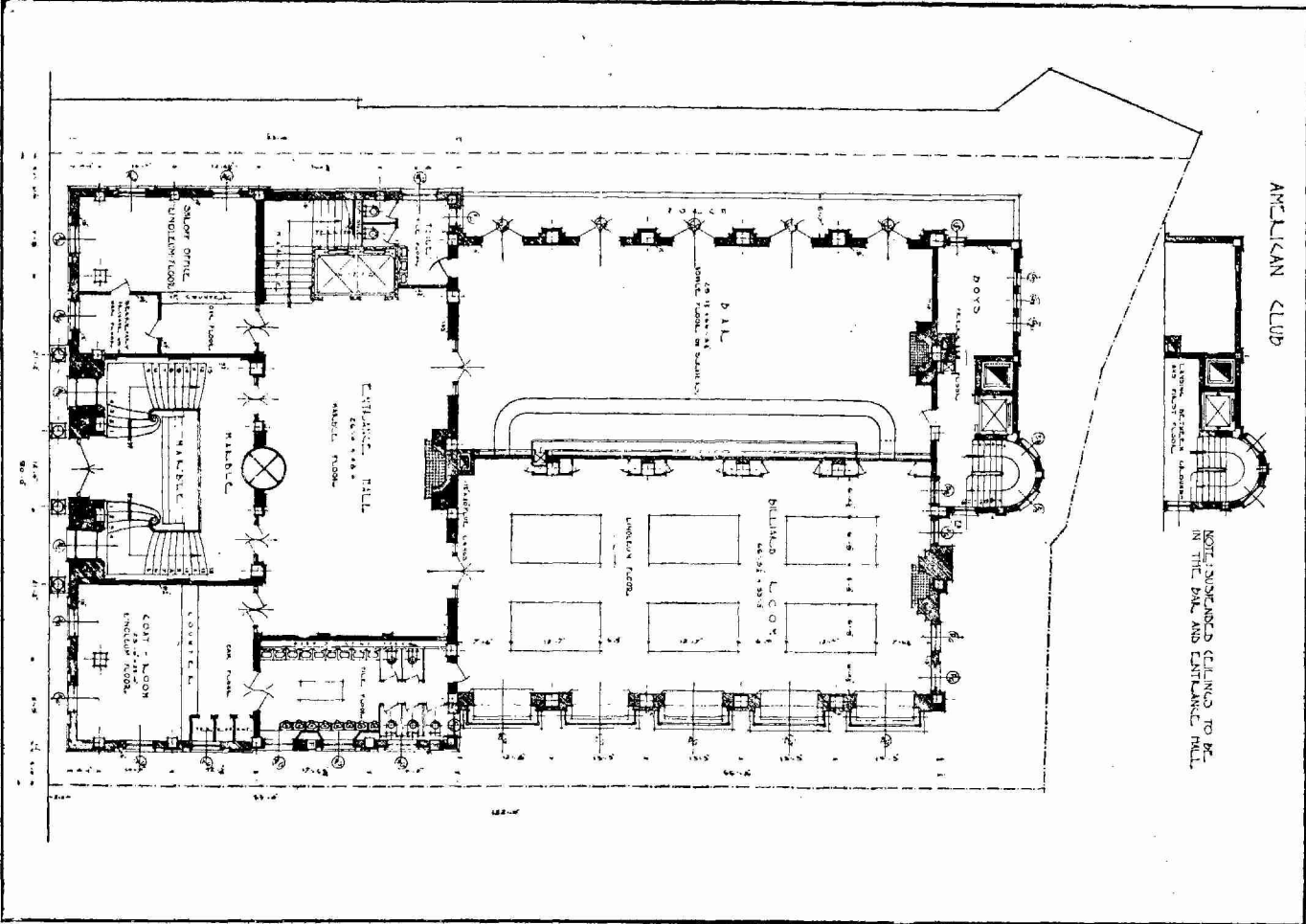
**TRUSCON STANDARD STEEL BUILDINGS**

Alloy steel flasks and platforms

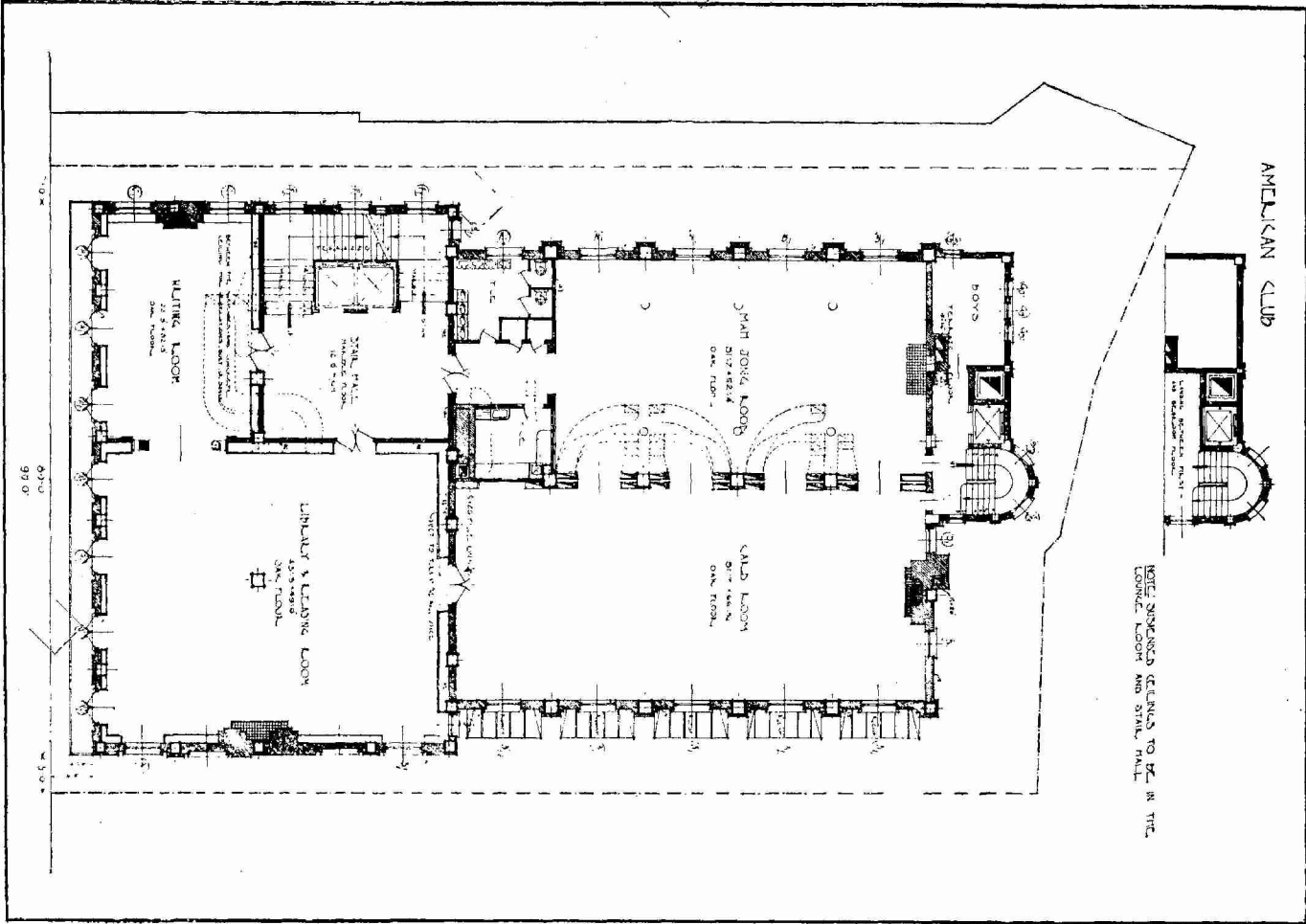
Water proofings,  
Damp proofings,  
Technical paints



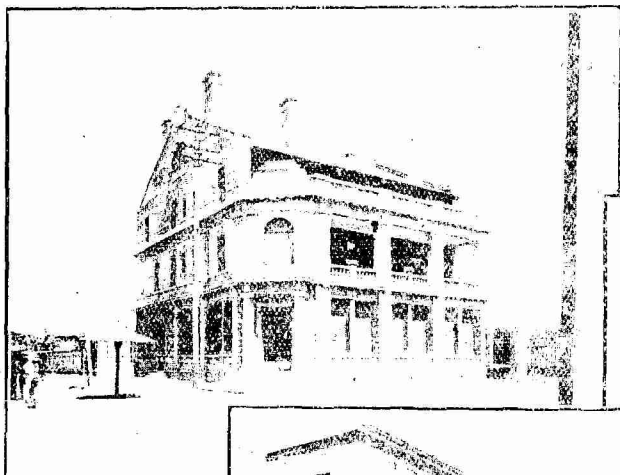
Reinforced concrete  
and Maintenance  
Engineers



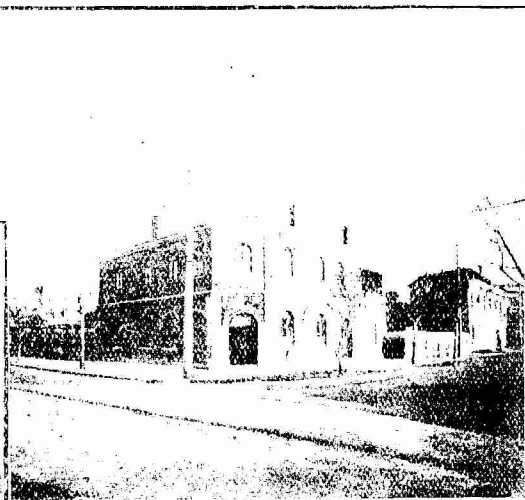
Ground floor plan of American Club



First floor of American Club with library, mah jong and card rooms

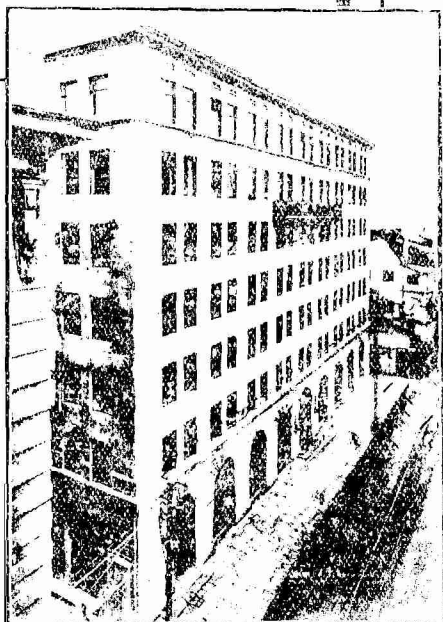


Office at Hankow



Office at Tientsin

Head  
Office  
for the  
Orient  
at  
Shanghai



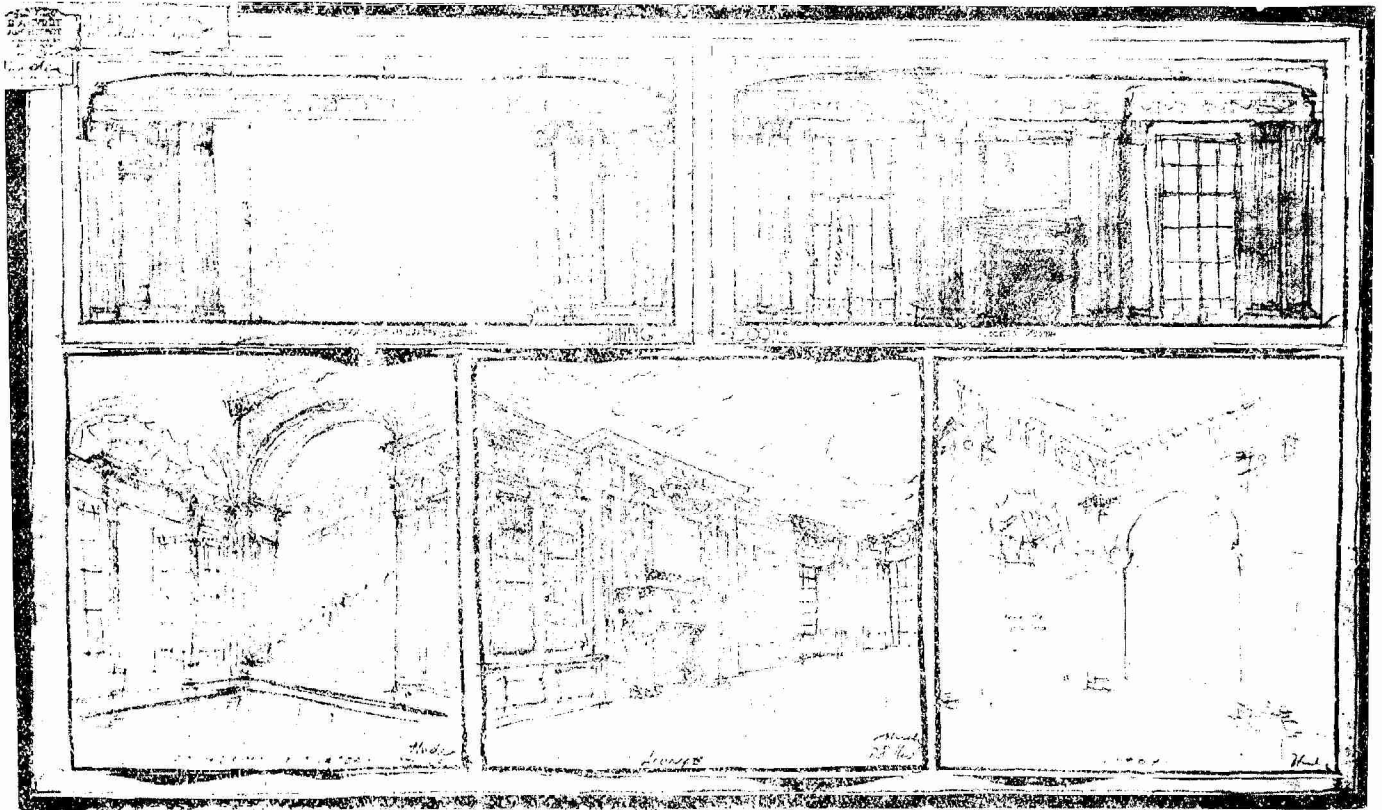
## LUMBER—SHIPPING

The Company maintains its own office buildings, lumber yard properties and shipping terminals in all the important cities throughout China. The above cuts show the office buildings at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin.

# THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI





Architect's sketches of new club rooms

## Shanghai Americans to Have Million Dollar Club Home

(Continued from page 417)

Dollar, E. O. Drake, N. L. Downs, F. F. Fairman, H. E. Gibson, F. B. Hudson, G. M. Jackson, H. E. Morton, J. Eichwald, C. P. Holcomb, W. G. Hoffman, W. R. Smith, H. S. Honigsberg, V. Meyer, Thomas Sammons, Barnes Moss, and so on until the club not only included representatives of all American interests but other friendly non-American interests as well. The present general committee for the year 1922-23 is composed of the following: J. Harold Dollar, President, A. Bassett, vice-President, W. T. Findley, Honorary Treasurer, F. F. Fairman, H. A. Wiley, E. C. Stocker V. G. Lyman, F. W. Sutterle, Jr., and F. V. Reilly.

### Membership Nears 1000

The quarters at 33A Nanking road although considered sufficiently large for the club for a considerable number of years, soon became overcrowded so that it became necessary to lease the storeroom beneath for use as an office and billiard room. The space on the first floor was also enlarged, but the membership of the club continued to grow until at the present time it numbers near the 1,000 mark, practically ninety percent of whom are of American nationality. In August of last year, the crowded quarters, prompted the executive committee to investigate the problem of a new and distinct club-house and the result was the plans for a modern American style home for the American club pictured and described herewith which with its furnishings will run close to the million mark.

The new building upon which construction has already started and which was designed by R. A. Curry, an American architect, is located on Foochow  
(Continued on page 425)

# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

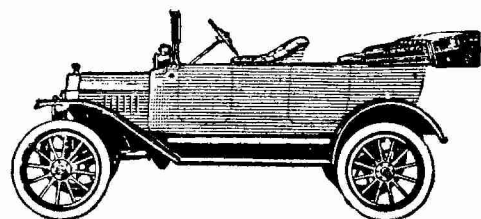
New Price

Standard 5. Passenger Touring

Tls. 790

## HUDFORD MOTORS

601-603 THIBET ROAD  
Phone: C-3804 SHANGHAI



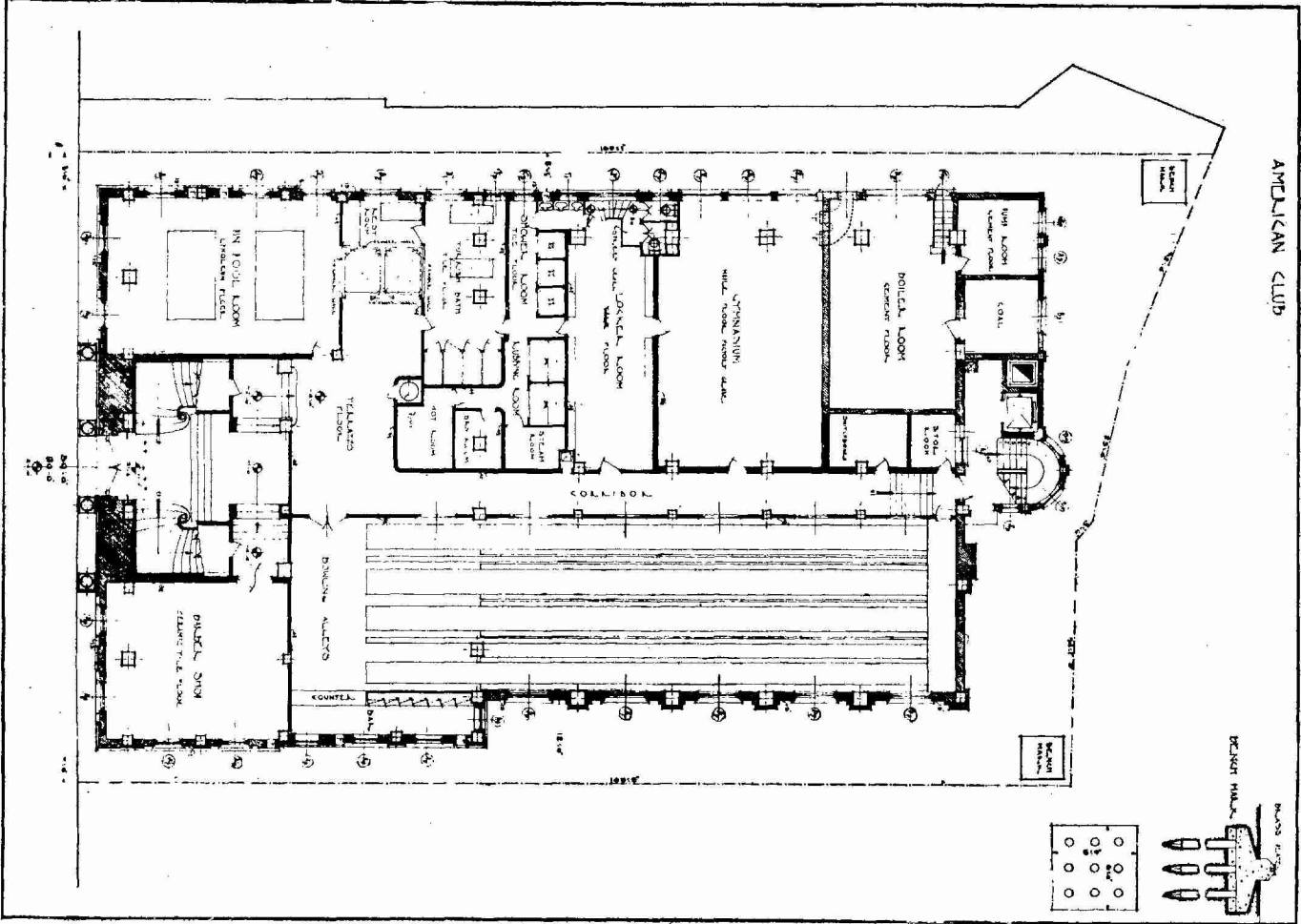


The Dependable Lamp

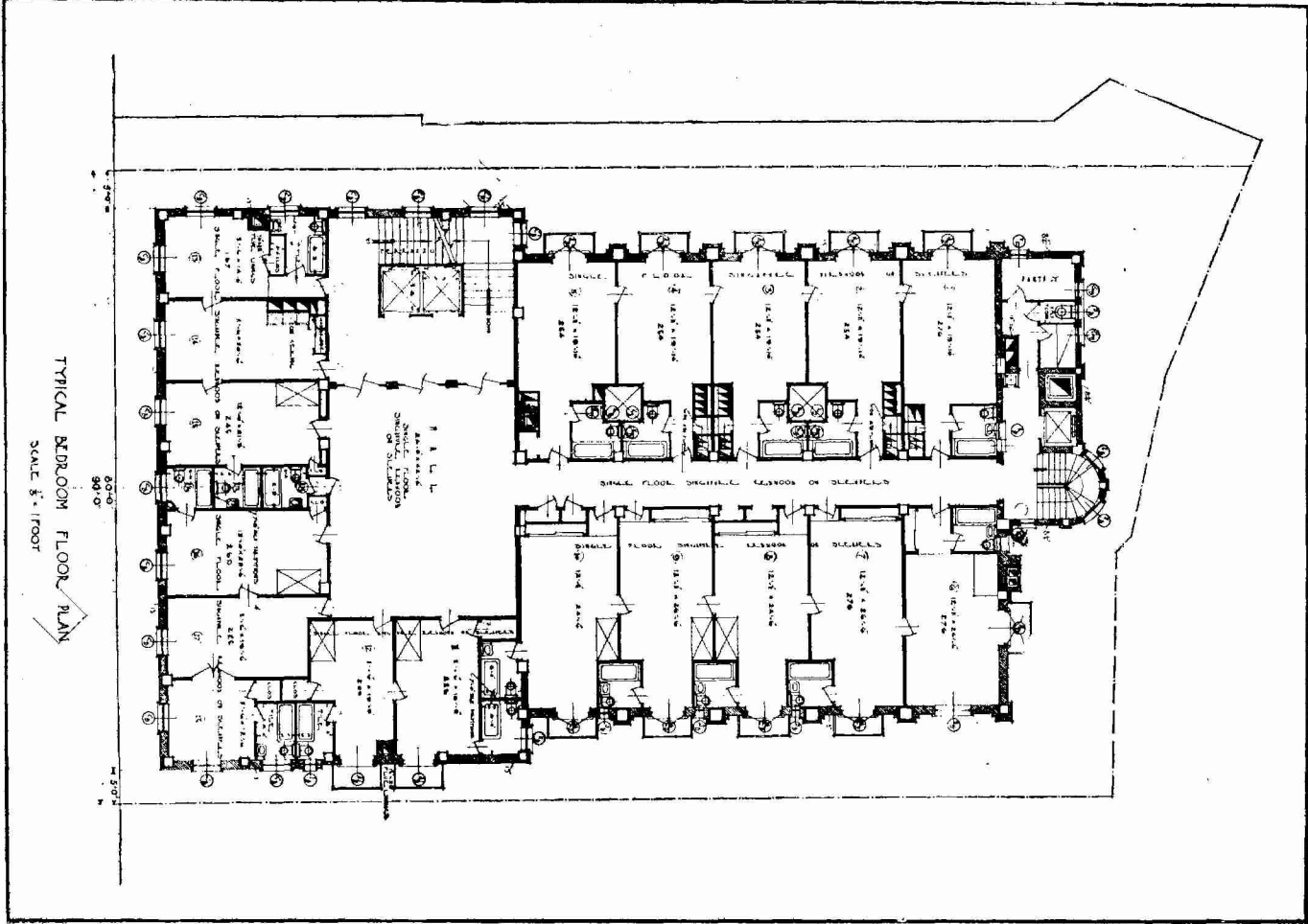
**The China General Edison Co., Inc.**

*Factory at*

**140 ROBISON ROAD  
SHANGHAI, CHINA**

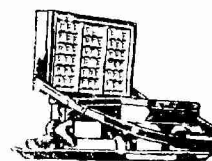
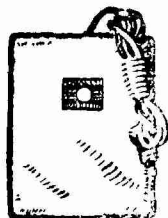


Basement plan of American Club



Showing general arrangement of bed-room floors 2, 3 and 4, new American Club





## Beautiful and Practical

In the electric appliances made by Westinghouse you would naturally look for the finest construction and the greatest durability. But it is noteworthy that Westinghouse Appliances are beautiful as well as practical. Whether it is the Iron or the Toaster, the Percolator or the Fan, Westinghouse Electrical Appliances are beautiful.

For such reasons as these, discriminating people all over the world have come to know Westinghouse Appliances as the best that can be bought. They are carried by all first class electrical dealers.

In addition to heating appliances, large stocks of motors, generators, switchboards, meters, etc., for power and industrial plants, are carried in Shanghai.

**Westinghouse Electric International Co.**

Shanghai · Hongkong · Hankow · Tientsin



# Westinghouse

行 洋 電 美

## Shanghai Americans to Have Million Dollar Club Home

(Continued from page 421)

road opposite the new Shanghai municipal building. It is located between Kiangse and Honan roads, faces north, occupies ground 80 by 160 feet and is 8 stories in height including a roof garden. The exterior of the building will be of colonial style using imported red tapestry brick and using white Carrara marble for trimmings. The window frames and sashes are to be of latest patent metal design. The red tapestry brick laid in white joint mortar with the white marble trimmings will provide a simple yet distinctive and original effect in Shanghai architecture.

### Foundation Laid

The foundation of the building nine feet below the street level which has now been completed is of the reinforced concrete "mattress" type necessary in Shanghai owing to the spongy texture of the earth. The basement extends four feet below the level of the street and will contain the club gymnasium, locker rooms, turkish bath with steam, hot and rubbing rooms, barber shop, bowling alleys and pin pool room.

The first, or ground floor, will have an imposing entrance done in Italian marble with bronze railings to the stairways. The entrance hall is to be of colonial effect with marble pilasters and will be 26 by 48 feet in dimension. The bar and billiard rooms also on this floor will be furnished in oak paneling with beamed ceilings. There will also be coat rooms, wash-rooms and toilets on this floor.

(Continued on page 427)

# A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

## COTTON MERCHANTS

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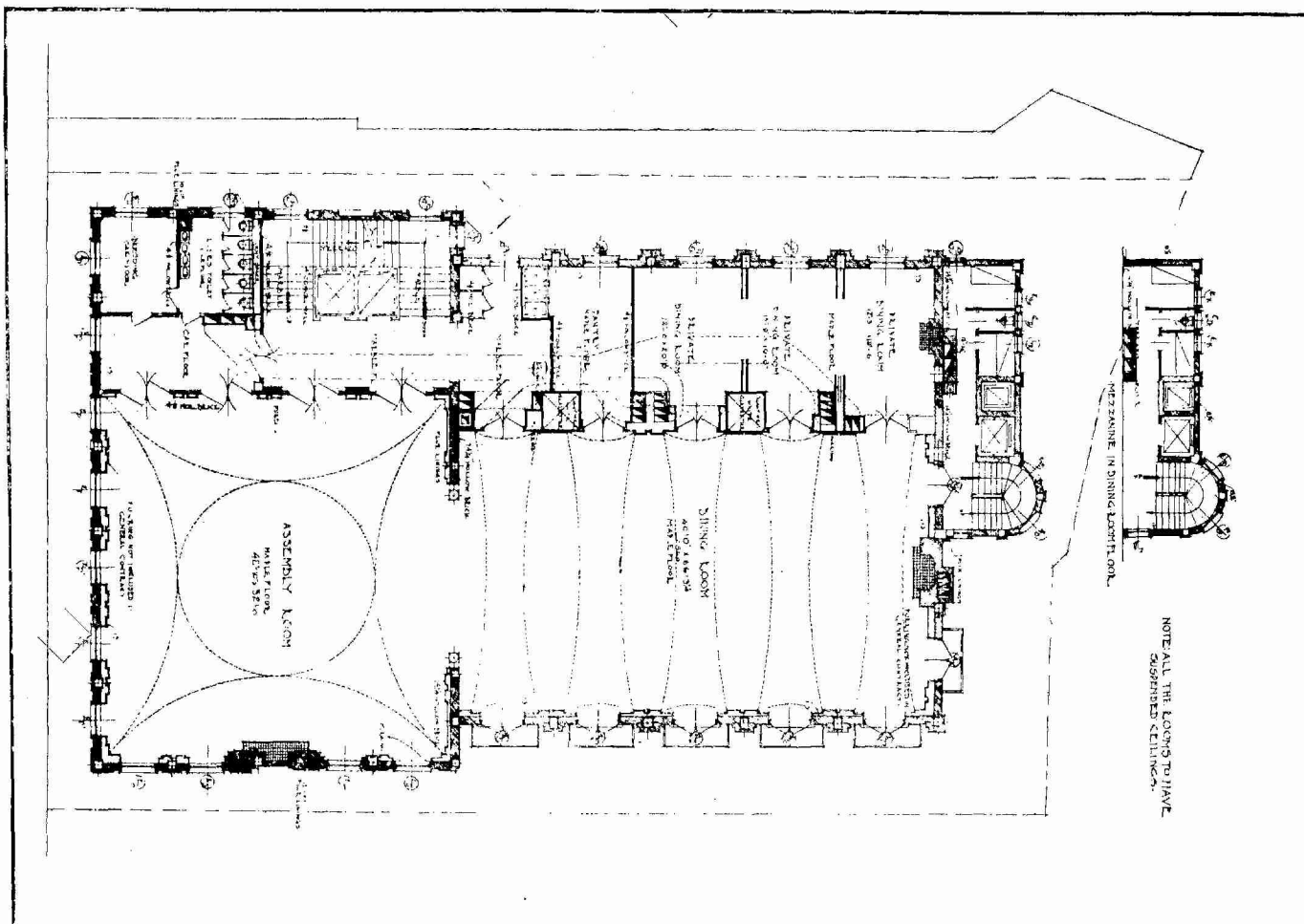
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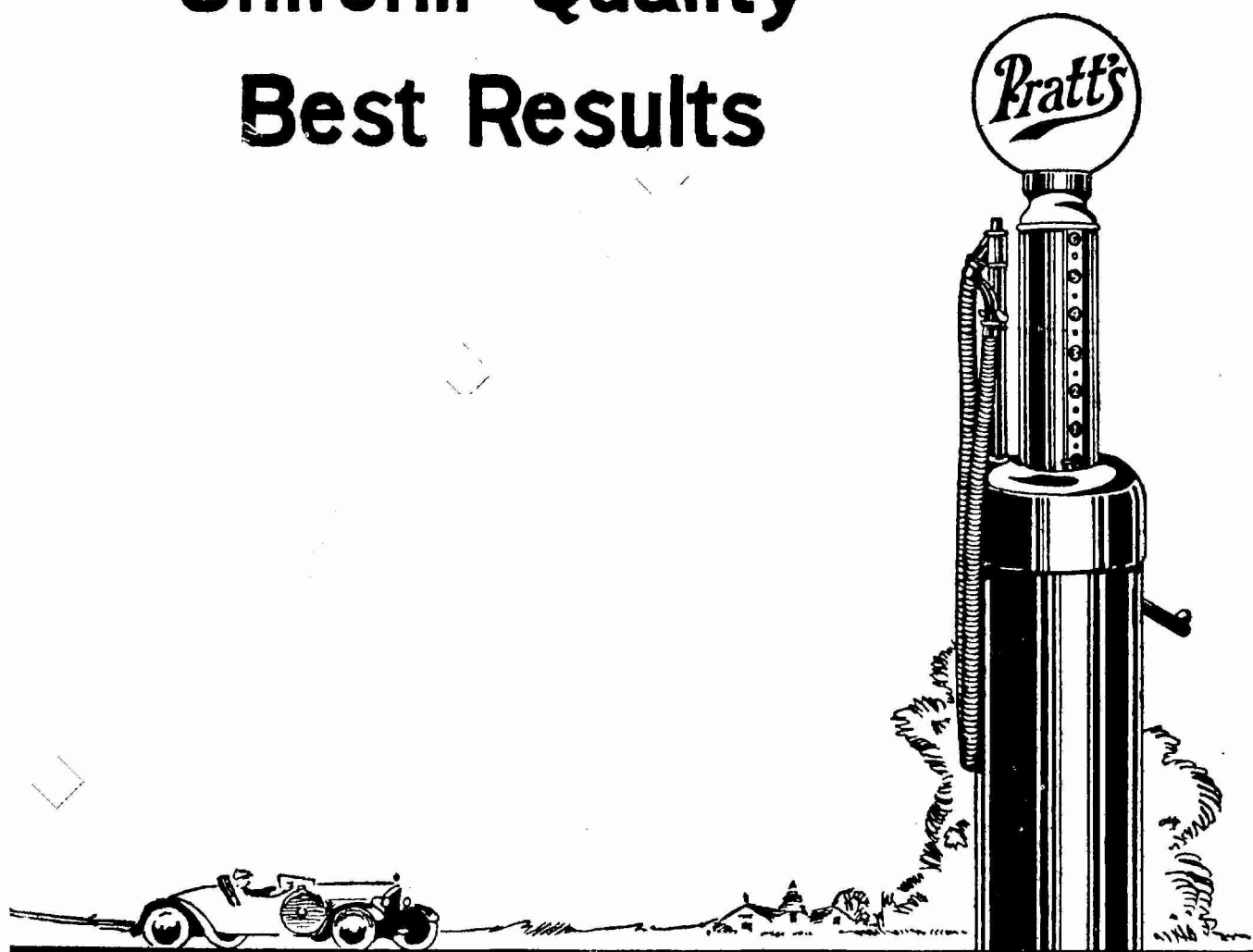
SHANGHAI



American Club dining rooms and assembly hall on fifth floor

# PRATT'S

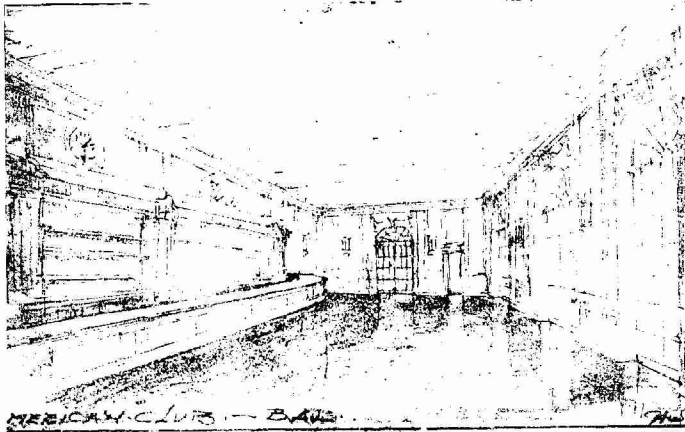
**Uniform Quality  
Best Results**



**STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK**

(Continued from page 425)

Access to the upper stories of the building will be provided by means of modern Otis elevators capable



One of the spacious rooms on ground floor

of speeding at the rate of 250 feet per minute with patent stopping devices warranted to be proof against the desire of the most hardened Chinese elevator boy to stop them anywhere except at the floor level.

The first floor of the building will contain the lounge and library, card room and majong room. The lounge, library and card room will be constructed in oak paneling while the majong room will be done in correct Chinese style, an expert Chinese designer being brought to Shanghai from Peking for this purpose.

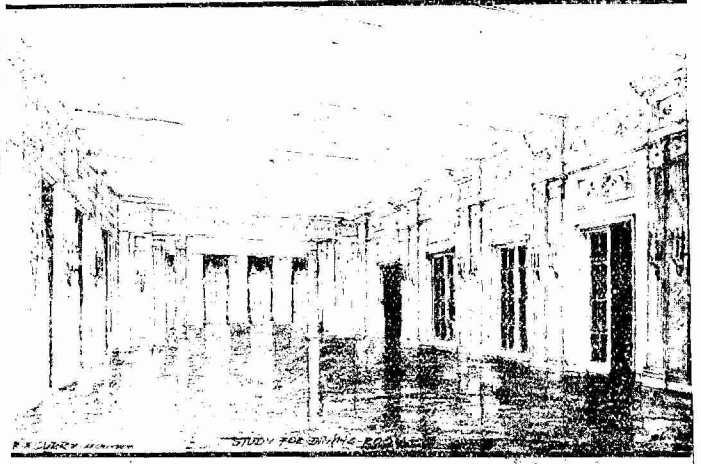
#### Living Accomodation for 50

The second, third and fourth floors will be used for bed rooms for members or guests of the club.

Each floor will contain 17 rooms, making 51 in all. Each room will be 13 feet by 20 feet in size and will have a private bath with built-in closets, etc.

The fifth floor of the club will be occupied by the assembly room, main and private dining rooms. The assembly room where club and other meetings will be held will be 49 feet by 52 feet with a large oil painting of George Washington, America's first president, as the chief decoration. The dining room will be 40 feet by 66 feet and will be finished in ornamental plaster.

The kitchen, 25 feet by 44 feet in size will be on the sixth floor and in addition the various pantries, cold storage rooms, quarters for servants and so on.



Sketch of dining room on fifth floor

The foundation work on the new building is now completed and the steel reinforcing for the walls is

(Continued on page 431)

# CORONA

## NEW MODEL

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1. Automatic Ribbon Reverse
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**No change in Price**  
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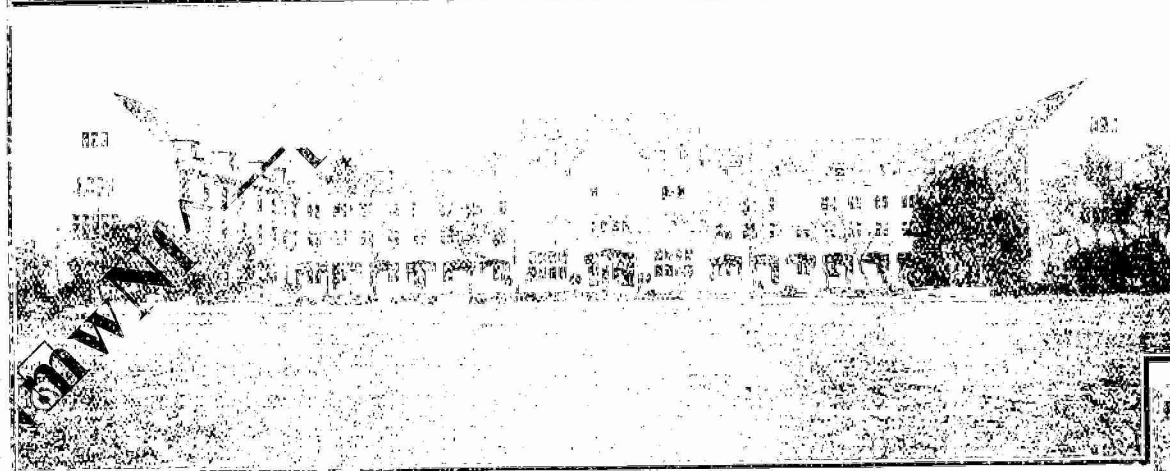
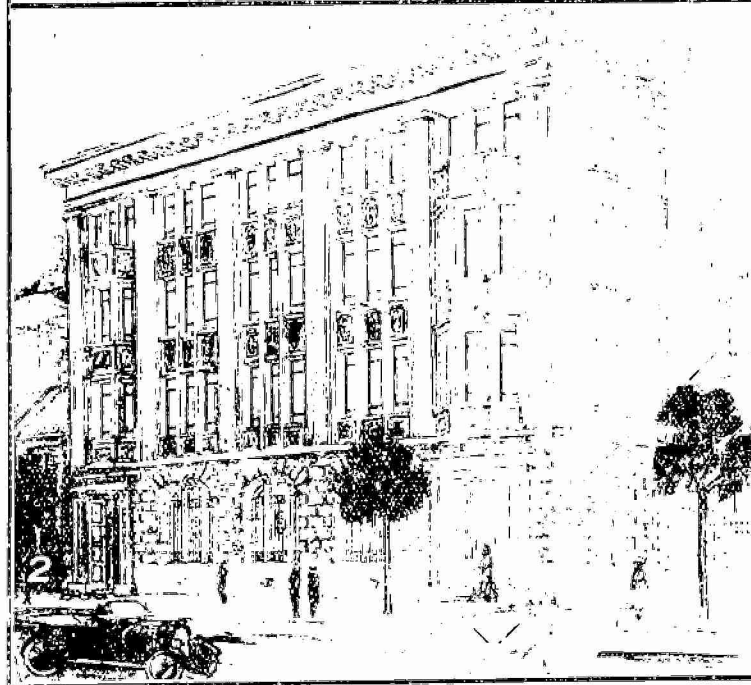
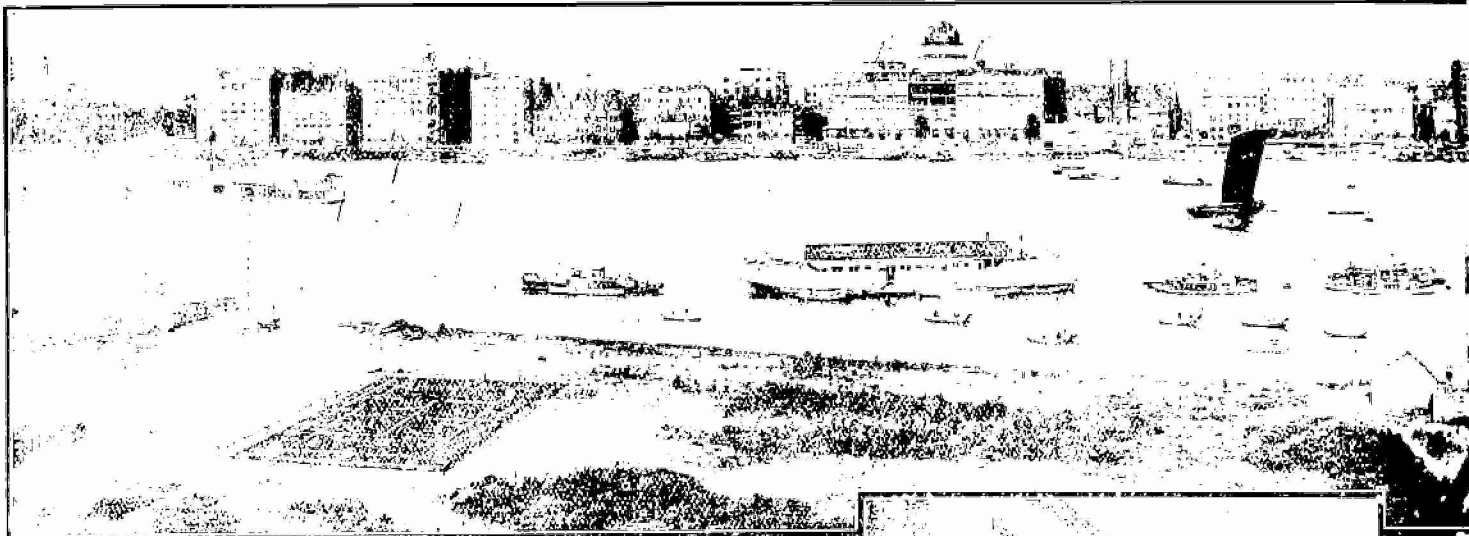
Write for particulars of our Instalment Plan—M. \$22.50 places it in your hands and balance in easy payments.

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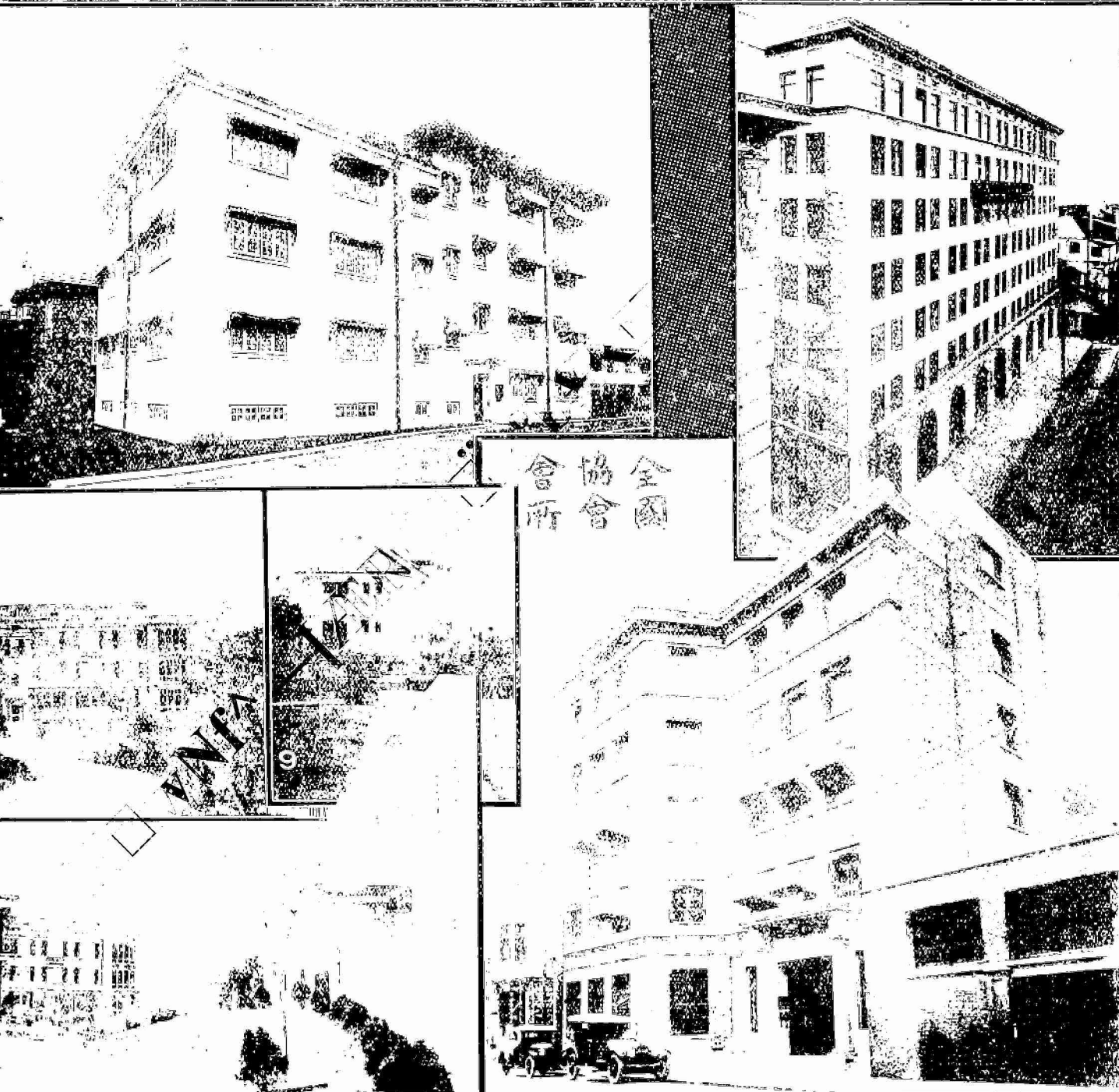
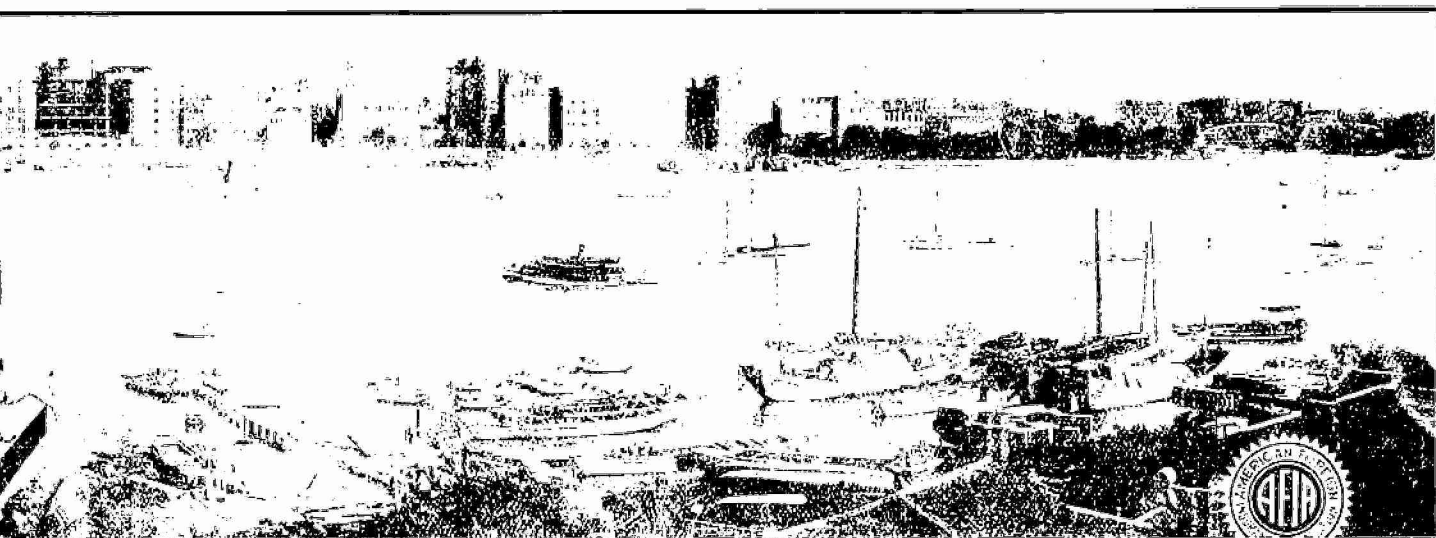
# DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

18 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI.





1. Shanghai waterfront as viewed from manufacturing section at Pootung, across the Whangpoo River.
2. The new Lee building, Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai, the top floor and roof garden of which are to be occupied by the Union Club of China. The membership of the club is composed of Americans, British and Chinese.
3. International Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Architects, Murphy, McGill and Hamlin.
4. Realty Syndicate Apartments, popularly known as "Dollar Apartments," on Ave. Joffre, Shanghai. Architect, G. O. Wooten.
5. Robert Dollar building, Canton Road, Shanghai, considered one of the most modern office buildings in the Far East. Architects, Murphy, McGill and Hamlin.
6. Main building McTycire School, one of leading educational institutions for Chinese women in China. Architect, R. A. Curry.
- 7-8-9. New buildings recently constructed in Shanghai by the Methodist Mission for residence purposes. Architects, Mission Architects Bureau.
10. National Y.M.C.A. Building, containing head offices of head officials of the Y.M.C.A. in China. Architects, Mission Architects Bureau.



# Reliability

Since 1870 Mustard & Co., Inc., have always served the best interests of their customers in China by importing only those lines which have proved to be reliable in every respect. The following agencies held by them have gained a world-wide reputation for reliability.

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## Alarm Clocks

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Pyrene Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, American La France Fire Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y.

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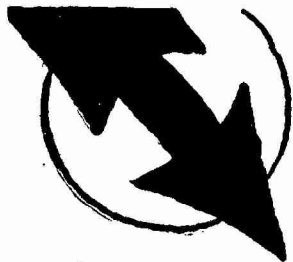
**Modern Inventions Corp., New York, N. Y.**  
Namograph Machines.

**John Haddon & Co. ... London**  
Printer's Types, Rules, Printing Presses, etc.

## Shanghai Americans to Have Million Dollar Club Home

(Continued from page 427)

going up. It is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy by the fall of 1924. When completed the American Club will represent without question the largest and most comfortable club home in the Orient. Although primarily American, its membership is open to all foreigners residing in the Far East and thus it will provide a meeting place of great benefit to all concerned in the international development taking place in this part of the world. The interior furnishings of the club as well as the materials entering into its construction are from American sources as far as it has been practicable or possible to obtain them and from this standpoint the new structure will constitute an important advertisement of American materials as well as methods of construction. The last financial statement of the Club as of August 31, 1923, showed a surplus of Mex. \$172,970.55 with total assets of Mex. \$884,852.75.



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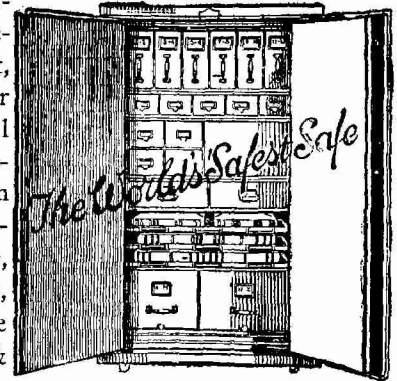
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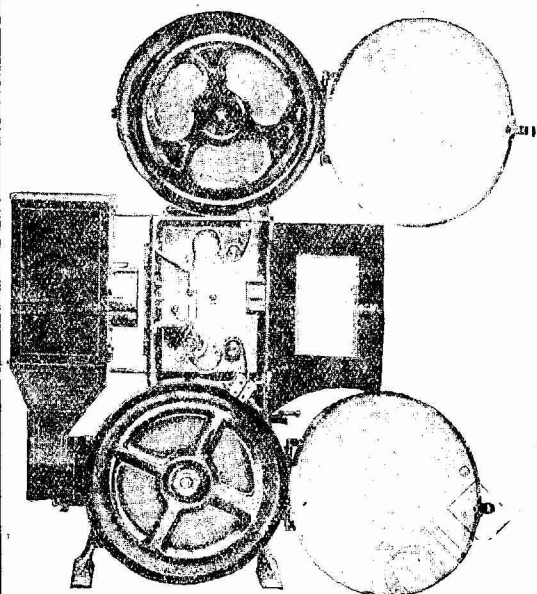
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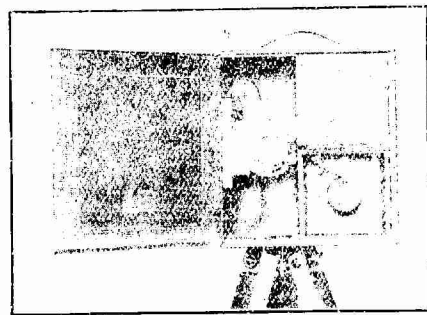
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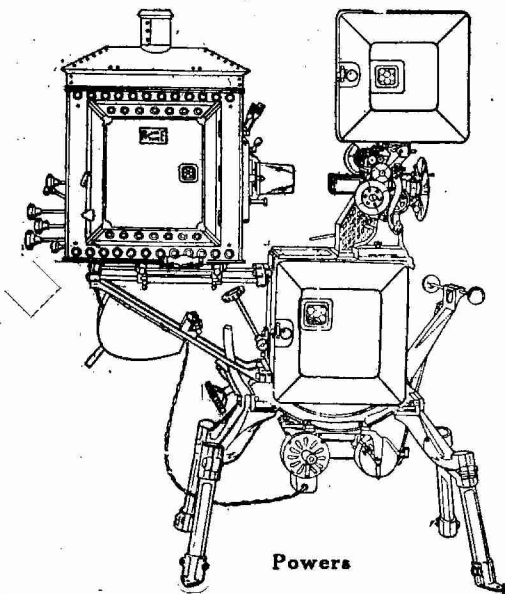
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POWERS,  
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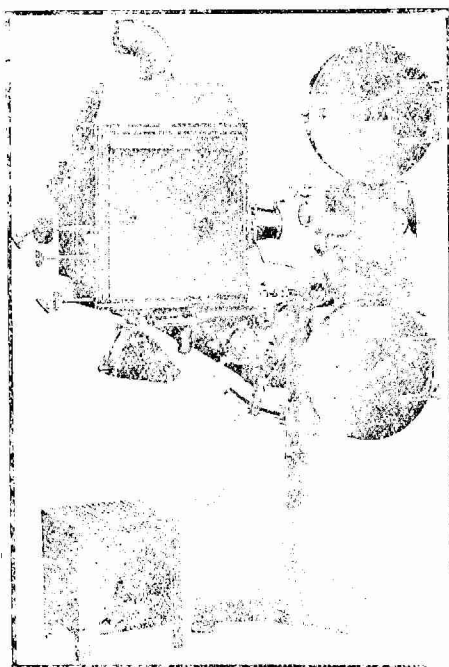
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Howellite Camera



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## The Community Church of Shanghai

*By Rev. Clifford M. Drury*



Study of architecture for Community Church

**A**LTHOUGH Community Church, Shanghai, is but three years old, it has launched out on a building program which will entail a cost of some 280,000 taels and which will extend over several years. About Tls. 50,000 of the amount needed has already been secured through gifts and pledges.

A site has been purchased on Avenue Petain opposite the new American School. Nearly two acres of land were secured there at a cost of a little over 39,000 taels. The architects are now working on the plans of the first unit. It is hoped that these will be completed and presented before the membership of the church in time to begin active construction by January.

The history of Community Church really goes back six years when a group of Americans organized themselves into a song service. Each Sunday afternoon this group met, first in private homes, then in a hotel, and then in the Masonic Hall, to sing gospel songs. These services became popular, the average attendance growing to 380.

After three years those in the Song Service feeling that a special responsibility was theirs organized themselves into a church. Believing that this church would outgrow national lines they purposely kept the word *American* out of its name and called the new organization "Community Church." There were 352 charter members. (Continued on page 435)

# The Great Steel Fleet

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|------------------|-----------------|
| Anniston City    | San Francisco   |
| Atlanta City     | Santa Rosalia   |
| Bantou           | Selma City      |
| Bessemer City    | Steel Age       |
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| Crofton Hall     | Steel Navigator |
| Ensley City      | Steel Ranger    |
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| Howick Hall      | Steel Seafarer  |
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India, China, Japan, Philippines, Dutch East  
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#### Intercoastal Service

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Sixty-five years ago iron ships came into common use.

Forty years ago the ship builder discovered steel.

Today almost every ship afloat is made of steel. From the harbor lighter and the launch to the battleship and the ocean greyhound—the sea floats steel.

The United States Steel Products Company owns and operates a steel fleet of thirty-seven vessels—gross tonnage 202,036—which carries steel of every description to all parts of the world.

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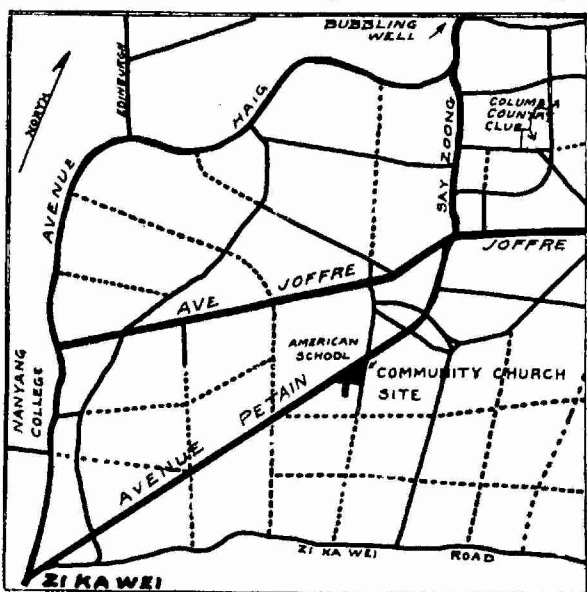
NO. 19 NAKADORI, MARUNOUCHI.

(Continued from page 433)

Dr. Luther Freeman was the first pastor. After serving two years he left for America. The church grew to 420 under his ministry. Rev. Clifford M. Drury succeeded Dr. Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Drury arrived in Shanghai in March 1923. The church has continued to grow, there being now just about 500 members.

In June of this year the church began an intensive campaign for funds. Services were being held in the dancing pavilion of the Columbia Country Club and in the Masonic Hall. The quarters, although they were the best available, were not suitable for mid-week activities. At many of the regular services of the church the rooms would be filled. The imperative need for new and permanent quarters was keenly felt by all interested in the church.

At a congregational meeting held on Friday evening, October 19th, the building committee through its



Above is shown where the New Community Church will be located in Frenchtown, Shanghai, and likewise the American School and Country club sites. North—Bubbling Well: East—Dubail: South—Zikawei: West—Ave. Haig.

chairman, Mr. A. Q. Adamson, gave its recommendations to the membership of the church. These recommendations were the outgrowth of many weeks' study with the members of the board of trustees and the architect, Mr. J. H. Black.

#### To Build in Three Units

The recommendations were to the effect that since the finances of the church were not in condition to permit the present building of the full church plant such as all desired, it would be necessary to build in three suggested units.

The first unit would be known as the Assembly Hall unit. This would provide for a hall to seat at least 560, a kitchen, work room for the Ladies' Auxiliary, a church office, shower rooms, and cloak rooms. The main assembly room could be used for all social purposes including dinners, and also as a gymnasium if found advisable.

The second unit would be the Sunday School unit. That would provide assembly rooms for the various departments of the Sunday School with the usual smaller class rooms, a servants' room, lavatories, and a secretary's room. In view of the fact that the Sunday School is now meeting in the American School, it was felt by the building committee that it would not be necessary to build this unit now.

(Continued on page 437)

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus . . . U. S. \$10,000,000.00

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| CEBU      | SAN FRANCISCO |
| COLON     | SANTO DOMINGO |
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| HANKOW    | SINGAPORE     |
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| HONGKONG  | TIENTSIN      |
| KOBE      | TOKIO         |
|           | YOKOHAMA      |

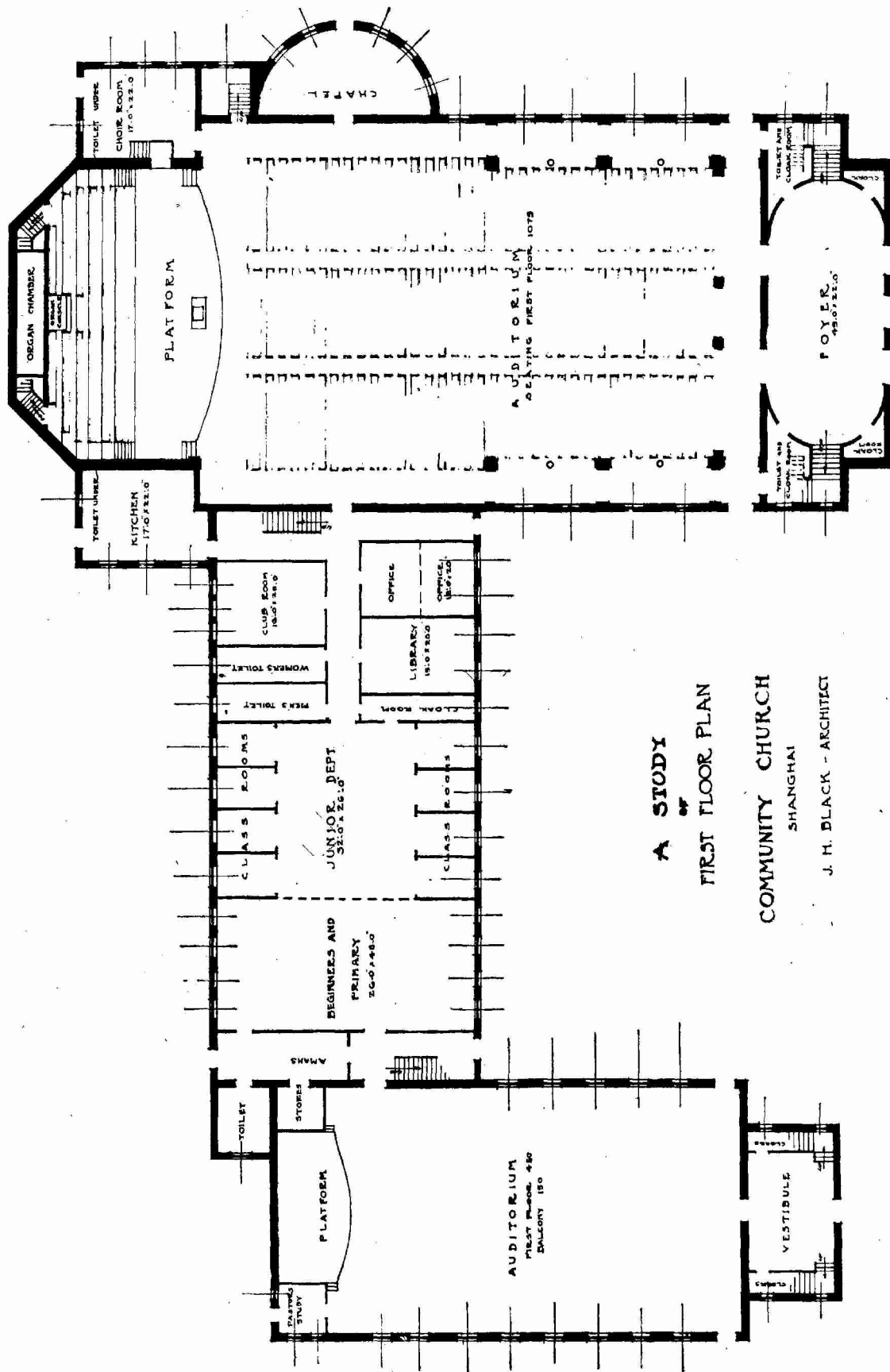
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We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.





Complete suggested plan for Community Church. The Auditorium unit at the left of the reader is to be started at once

(Continued from page 435)

The third unit would be the main church auditorium with certain other side rooms. Since the membership of the church is now growing at the rate of 100 new members a year, and since the American School expects to have twice as many pupils as it now has in the near future, it was felt that the main auditorium should seat at least 1,200 people. Space would be provided for a choir loft to accommodate forty voices and a pipe organ.

#### Taels 280,000 to Complete Plant

The cost of these various units was estimated as follows; 50,000 taels for the first, 30,000, for the second, and 160,000 for the third. Since the land has cost over 39,000 taels, the full cost of the proposed church plant would be about 280,000 taels.

In presenting these facts to the membership the building committee recommended that the church proceed with the erection of the first unit even if it would be necessary to borrow 50,000 taels. The members heartily approved of the recommendations and gave the architect authority to prepare plans upon that basis.

In planning the new church, full consideration has been given to the various institutional features which are found in community churches in the United States. There will be game rooms, club rooms, social rooms, in addition to the dining room and recreational hall. Outside of the building there will be tennis courts. The church hopes to minister not only to the spiritual nature of man but to his physical, mental, and social natures as well. In its forward looking program the church hopes to become in every way a true community church.

#### Church Serves Four Groups

Altho appealing especially to Americans, many from other nationalities are found within its member-

(Continued on page 439)

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe  
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*New palatial steamers—*

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"

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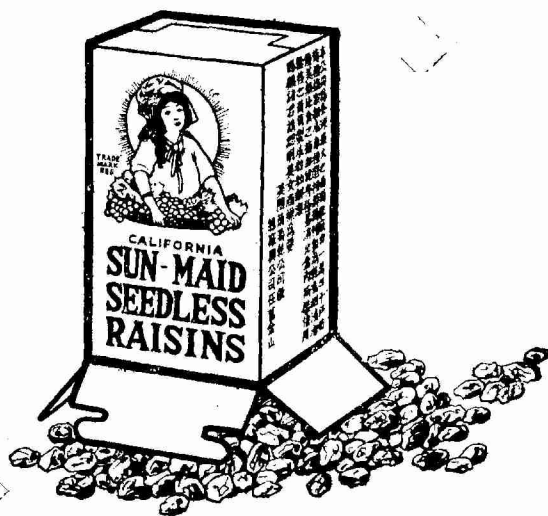
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Made from finest California table grapes.

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(Continued from page 437)

ship. Located as it will be in the heart of the French concession of Shanghai on one of the most attractive streets, within easy reach of all, it will become a beacon light for many. Its responsibilities to the community may be divided into four parts. First there is the large business group. There are 3,500 Americans in Shanghai. This makes the American colony here the largest outside of the United States, not excepting any place, even the Philippine Islands.

A second group is made up of the missionaries. Community Church is their inspirational center. A third group consists of the children from the American School. A great many of these children come from missionary stations in the interior of China where English services are not conducted. Community Church thus becomes the home church for these young people. And finally the church welcomes at its services the travelers, the sailors, and those who come and go among us.

#### Uniqueness of Congregation

Community Church stands unique among all of the Protestant churches of the world. Representatives from more than twenty-two different denominations worship and take part in its services. More than forty ordained men, including a bishop or two, are found in its congregation. Community Church has demonstrated to the Christians of the world the possibility of members from all Protestant faiths meeting and worshipping together their same Lord and Master.

The members of the church hope that sympathetic friends in the United States will assist in building this church. The proposed schedule calls for much money but the members firmly believe that the responsibilities and the opportunities of the church in the years to come will more than justify the present vision.



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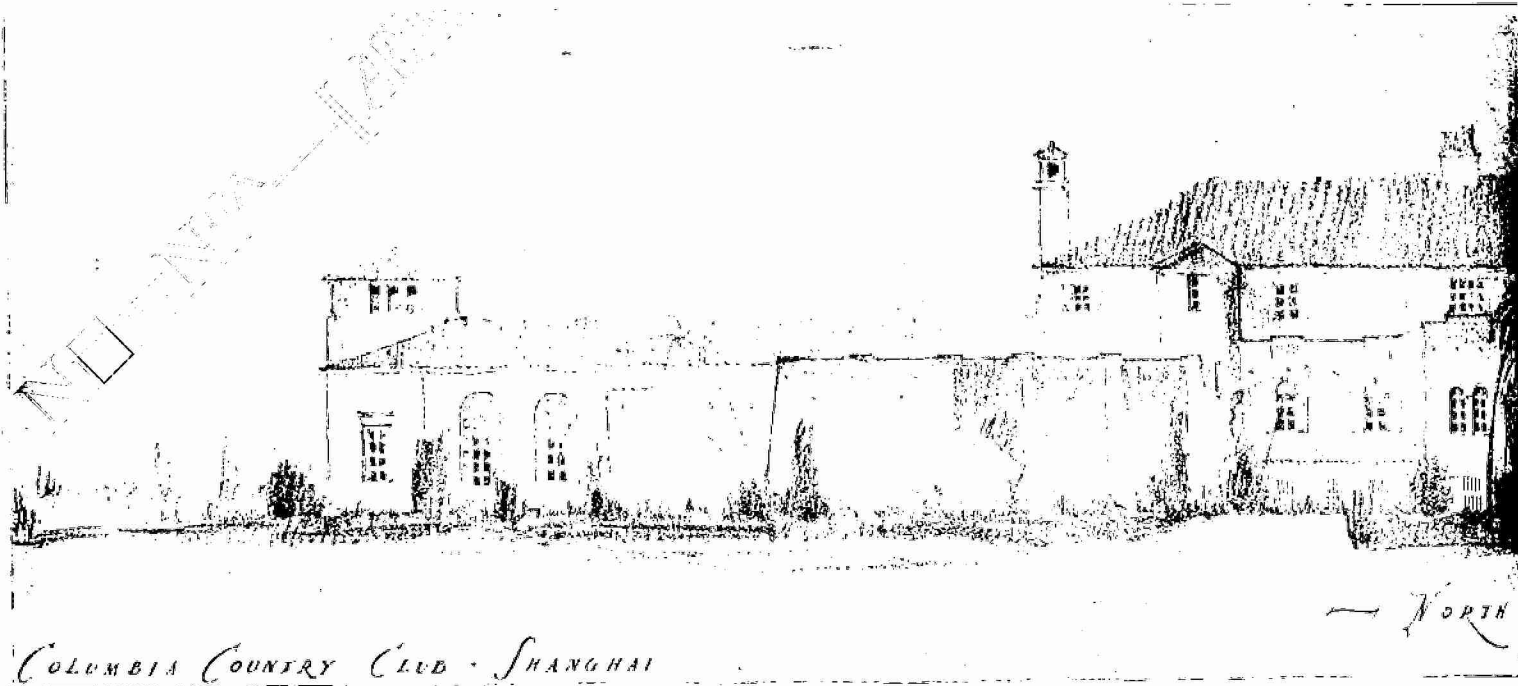
## Construction Starts on New



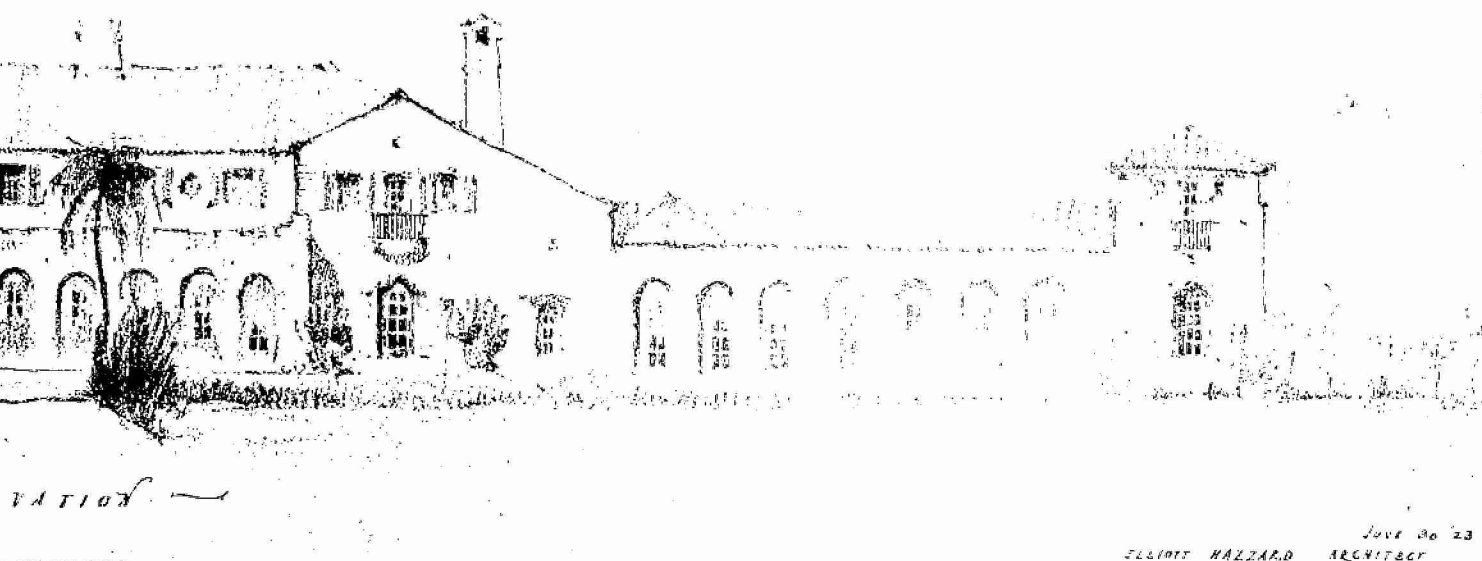
THE desire for clubs of their own forcibly took hold of Americans after the European war had been in progress a couple of years. Hitherto, a few Americans of prominence had been admitted as rather humble members of the clubs of other nationals, but the majority of Americans had no club whatsoever in which to meet. The lack of a club is particularly unfortunate in a city like Shanghai where amusements are scarce and where it is a particular solace to get amongst one's own after a day of contact with people and ideas from all over the world. The intense war atmosphere which pervaded all European clubs in Shanghai during 1914, 15 and 16, years when America was trying to preserve neutrality, further aroused Americans to the desirability of clubs of their

own. The Columbia Country Club, organized in April 1917, was one of the first expressions of this feeling.

A small group of residents of Shanghai conceived a modest plan whereby American men and their families might meet to enjoy tennis and other sports, as well as for occasional dances and other social recreation. The residence property at 50 Route Doumer in the French Concession was leased, and on June 30 the Club had its formal opening. The first officers of the Club were W. A. Burns, president; W. C. Sprague, vice-president; J. Harold Dollar, treasurer; and R. A. Curry, secretary. The board of governors were: C. H. Blake, Arthur Bassett, Stirling Fessenden, J. J. Connell, W. L. Merriman, Leonard Everett, W. A. B. Nichols and J. D. Gaines.



## Columbia Country Club

**Rapid Membership Increase**

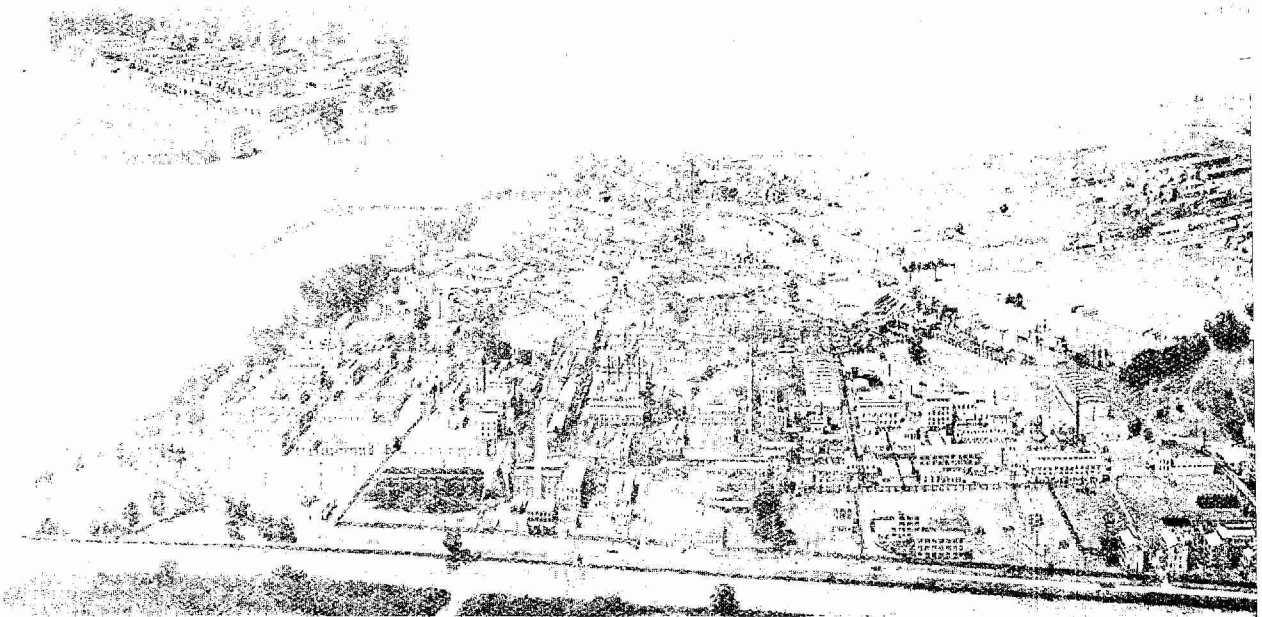
The success with which the club met, evidenced by its rapidly increasing membership, as early as 1920 left no room for doubt as to the need for a more adequate club house and more ample grounds to realize fully the possibilities of the Country Club's place in the American community of Shanghai. When the first annual meeting was held in January 1918, the membership totalled 90, 74 of whom were resident members. In the next two years, the membership increased to 120. From 1920, the Club moved forward rapidly. In that year the membership doubled. An increase of 100 members was registered in 1921, and at the annual meeting at the beginning of the current year it had reached 411, a

number more than justifying the anxiety of the Club's board of governors during two previous years in seeking to provide a new club home.

A site of 48 mows (about 8 acres) has been acquired on the south side of Great Western Road, a distance requiring about 20 minutes' ride from the business district of Shanghai and adjacent to the residences of a large percentage of Shanghai's American community. Road plans of the Shanghai Council will convert Great Western Road into the city's principal boulevard in the near future, placing the Country Club in a most advantageous location from every point of view.

(Continued on page 443)





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STOCKS THROUGHOUT CHINA

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co., Inc.

3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 441)

At a general meeting of the club on August 23 last, it was decided to issue debentures in the sum of Tael 350,000 (approximately 250,000 gold dollars) to cover debentures previously issued for the purchase of the club site and to provide funds for the magnificent new club building and grounds, plans for which, drawn by Elliott Hazzard of Shanghai, have already been approved. The Truscon Steel Company, represented in China, by E. A. Silagi, has been appointed consulting engineers.

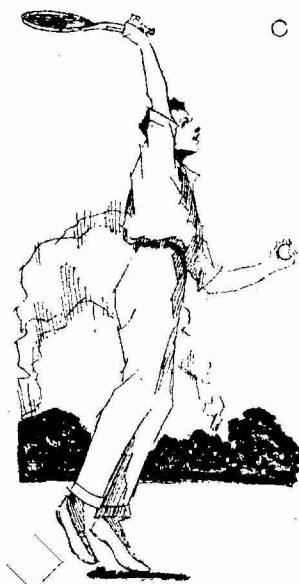
The building will be placed on the northerly part of the lot and to the south and west of the building will be twenty double and eight single tennis courts, space for croquet, lawn bowls, clock golf, etc. There will be dirt, asphalt and turf tennis courts, thereby giving enthusiastic players the facilities for enjoying their favorite sport during any season of the year.

Ample parking space for motor cars is provided at the north of the building and at the north are the servants' yards, vegetable gardens, etc. An expert landscape gardener will be employed to survey the grounds and advise the building committee with a view to securing the most artistic landscape effects. Beautifying the grounds will add greatly to the attractiveness of the club.

#### Swimming Pool and Skating Rink

Probably one of the most important features of all is the large open air swimming pool, 42 feet wide and 100 feet long, surrounded by a Spanish pergola which will make an excellent setting; a large lounging space will be provided at the north end from which spectators may witness the aquatic sports. A slide is to be erected over the lounging space and a spring board at the south end of the pool.

(Continued on page 445)



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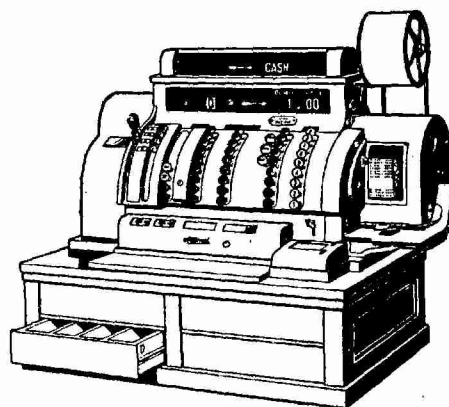
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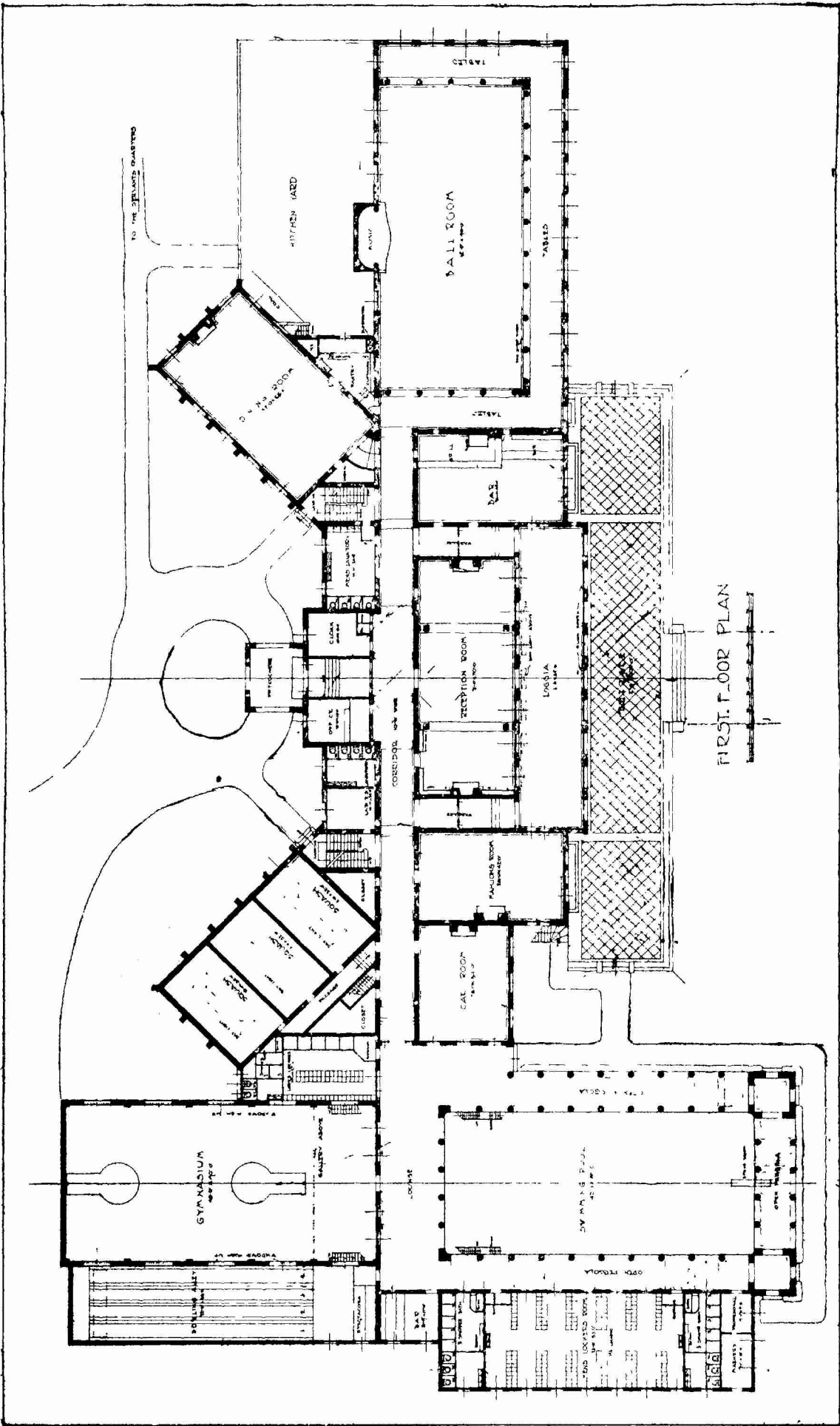
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The first floor plan of the Columbia Country Club

(Continued from page 443)

By the installation of a refrigerating plant the swimming pool may be converted, during the winter months, into a skating rink. With no skating rinks and few swimming pools in Shanghai it is believed that this artificial pool will be one of the most popular attractions the club will have to offer.

#### **Spanish Mission Architecture**

After consultation between the building committee and the architect it was decided to use the Spanish mission type of architecture, as this style, besides being admirably adapted to the climate, local materials, and quality of workmanship available, lends itself charmingly, with its formal informality, to obtaining most artistic effects, when the requirements of the building necessitates units of such varying sizes and heights, and the possibility of future additions of unknown dimensions.

The plans show a building containing every feature which could be desired to make this the most complete plant of its kind in the Far East, and, in fact, the equal of any in the States. The building will be constructed of good quality local brick, lined with hollow brick for the purpose of damp-proofing, and covered on the outside with cement stucco, with a rough trowelled finish.

The floor foundation slabs will be of reinforced concrete and the roof covered with locally made red Spanish tile.

It is to be particularly noted that virtually all rooms throughout the building face south and that no rooms, other than service rooms, with the exception of the billiard room, are below the first floor level. Steam heat will be supplied to all rooms. This

(Continued on page 447)

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The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was organized for the purpose of advancing the commercial and industrial interests of American business in the Republic of China; to promote integrity and good faith, just and equitable principles in business, uniformity in commercial usages and to acquire, preserve and distribute industrial and commercial information of value; to discover and correct abuses; to prevent and adjust controversies; and to foster and encourage the organization of American chambers of commerce in the various centers of China with whom privileges of cooperation and affiliation is extended.

In addition to the services outlined above the Chamber answers inquiries and supplies information dealing with American trade opportunities in China to Chambers of Commerce, trade bodies and individuals in the United States.

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The American Chamber of Commerce of Peking

The American Chamber of Commerce of Harbin

(Continued from page 445)

feature should add materially to the comfort of the building.

On entering through the porte cochere, at either side and off the wide corridor are the office, cloak rooms, telephone booths and adequate lavatories, and immediately in front of the entrance is the spacious social lounge, or reception room, 28 feet wide and 70 feet long. It is planned, for the present, to use the west end of this room as the library and the east end more especially for the ladies. The interior of this room will be particularly attractive, the large open fireplaces and interior architecture giving it a hospitable air.

#### Loggia and Ball Room

In front of this room is the loggia, 19'x90' which will be enclosed in glass and heated in winter, and open during the summer, and will be used at all seasons for serving tea, drinks, etc. To the south of the loggia, and at a lower level is the open terrace, 22'x168', overlooking the tennis courts.

The east end of the building contains the bar with its grill, 26'x42', the dining room, 32'x56' and the grand ball room, with a spring dance floor 42'x90', with space 10' wide for tables on three sides. The dance floor will be approximately twice the size of the present dancing pavilion.

The kitchen and refrigerating rooms are directly beneath the dining room, so located as to avoid fumes penetrating the entire building and centrally located in order that excellent service may be rendered to the dining, tea and ball rooms; the service pantry is between the ball room and dining room.

(Continued on page 449)

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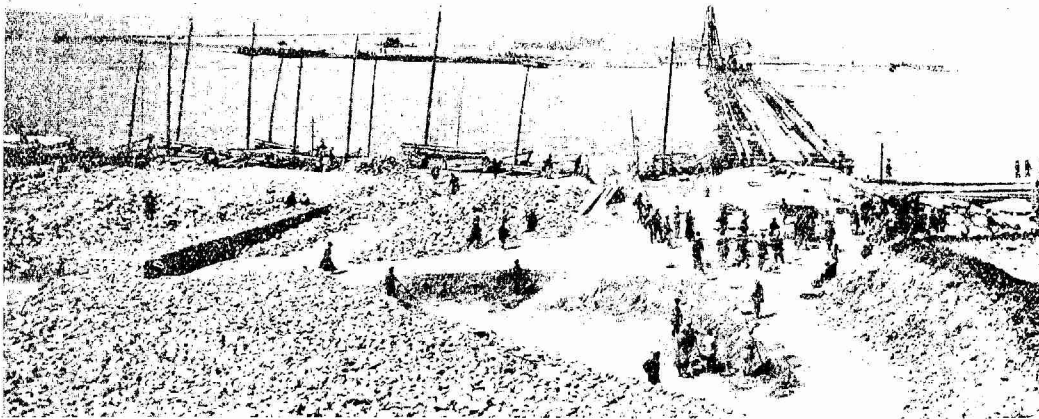
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(Continued from page 447)

To the west of the main reception room is the mah jong room, 26'×42'. As this is a Chinese game it has been decided to carry out the interior finish of this room in Chinese style of architecture. Directly west of this room is the card room.

#### Athletic Facilities

The western end of the building is devoted to the athletic activities of the club and contains three squash courts (on which hand ball may be played), the gymnasium 48'×84' which is ample in size for basket ball, and has a gallery at the south end for spectators. Next to the gymnasium are the four bowling alleys, the material and equipment for which will be imported from America.

Adequate mens' and ladies' locker rooms, with showers, etc. are immediately adjacent to the gymnasium, bowling alleys, squash courts and swimming pool, and are convenient to the tennis courts.

A room for the markers and a room for the tennis professional are also provided and the entire athletic end of the building is served by an auxiliary bar.

On the second floor is the manager's apartment and nine large bedrooms (seven facing south) all with private baths. These bedrooms will not be immediately installed as the club may eventually decide to utilize this space for other purposes.

The basement contains the billiard room 26'×42', the heating plant, kitchen, steward's accommodations, servants' lavatories and locker room and storage space. In case bed-rooms are not installed the space allotted for the billiard room may be used for storage and some of the space on the second floor used as a billiard room.

Servants' quarters will be in a separate building to the north of the main building and a garage for those who live at the club will be located to the north.

#### Present Board of Governors of the Columbia Country Club

Mr. L. Everett, *President*  
Mr. Carl Crow, *Vice-President*  
Mr. R. D. Bunn, *Treasurer*  
Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., *Hon. Secretary*

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Mr. F. J. Courtney | Mr. H. E. Page   |
| Mr. E. W. Torrey   | Mr. J. S. Potter |
| Mr. Jos. Eichwald  | Mr. Hugo Reiss   |
| Mr. B. C. Haile    | Mr. E. H. Staber |

#### BALLOTING COMMITTEE

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E. B. Gregory,  
J. B. Davies,  
C. B. Arthur,  
W.P. Willson,  
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H. J. Sheridan,  
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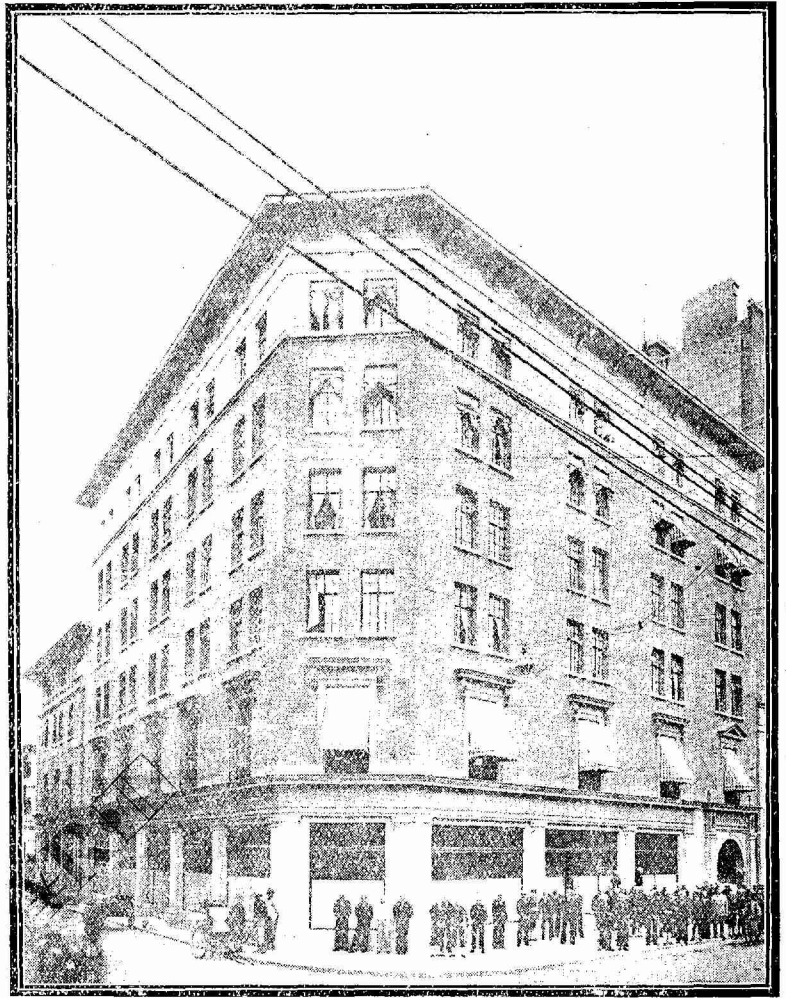
## The New Navy Y. M. C. A. Building

By Paul W. Brown, Executive Secretary

**T**HE six-story Navy Y. M. C. A. building, only recently completed, at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong roads, Shanghai, is the finest Navy building outside of the United States and is not excelled anywhere in America. Although the building was planned primarily for American sailors, its doors are open to the sailors of other nationalities as well. It is strictly modern, and is especially adapted to meet the needs of Navy men in the Orient.

On first entering the building, one is immediately impressed with the spacious and well furnished lobby, with blue draperies at the windows, containing lounging chairs, reading tables, writing desks, etc., all in hard wood, with leather upholstering, the furniture matching the brown wood-work paneling of the room. There is also a library of good books, the latest magazines and daily newspapers, and at the general counter are foreign-dressed, English speaking Chinese clerks ready to give information or other service needed. Just off from the lobby is a billiard room, containing four American tables, and one of English design. The table lighting and billiard marking systems are all of the very latest type. Here also is the well-stocked canteen, with candies, toilet articles, and other goods popular with the sailors. There is also a corner for games, with tables for chess, checkers, etc., and a player piano and gramophone.

The dining room will serve seventy-five people, and another fifty can be accommodated in the space adjoining the soda fountain. The best of food, prepared under foreign supervision, is served at moderate prices. Civilians may dine here also, and the tiffins have become very popular with business men and women; in the evening this attractive room is filled with sailors and civilians. Above the oak paneling in the dining



Exterior view of recently erected Navy Y. Architect, A. Q. Adamson

room, and around the pillars in the lobby, are numerous photos of activities, including sight-seeing parties, etc., given by the Navy Y. M. C. A. The sailors enjoy  
(Continued on page 453)

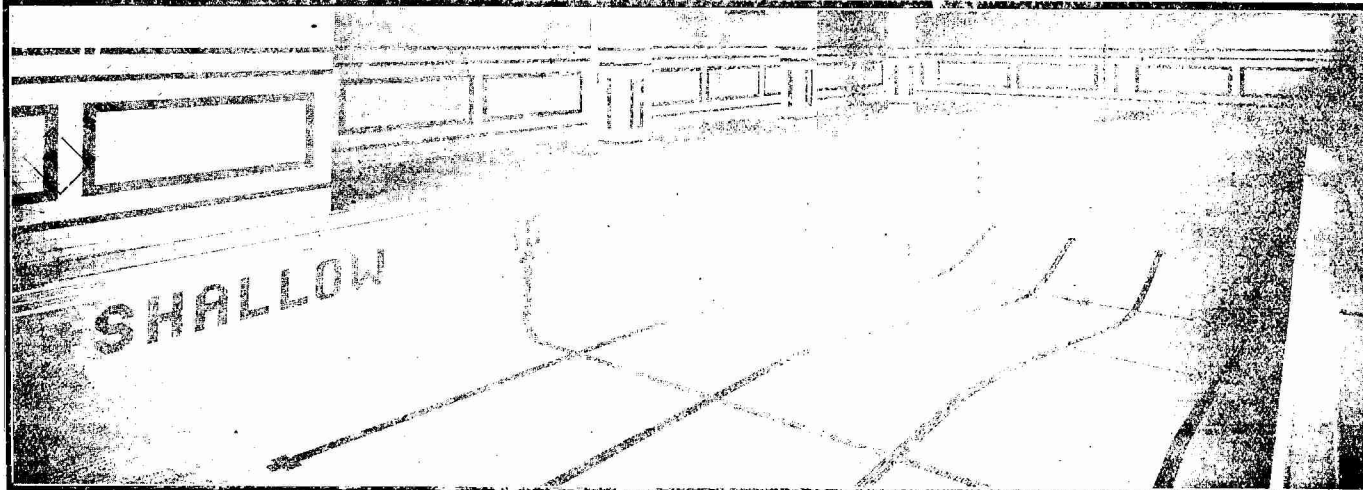
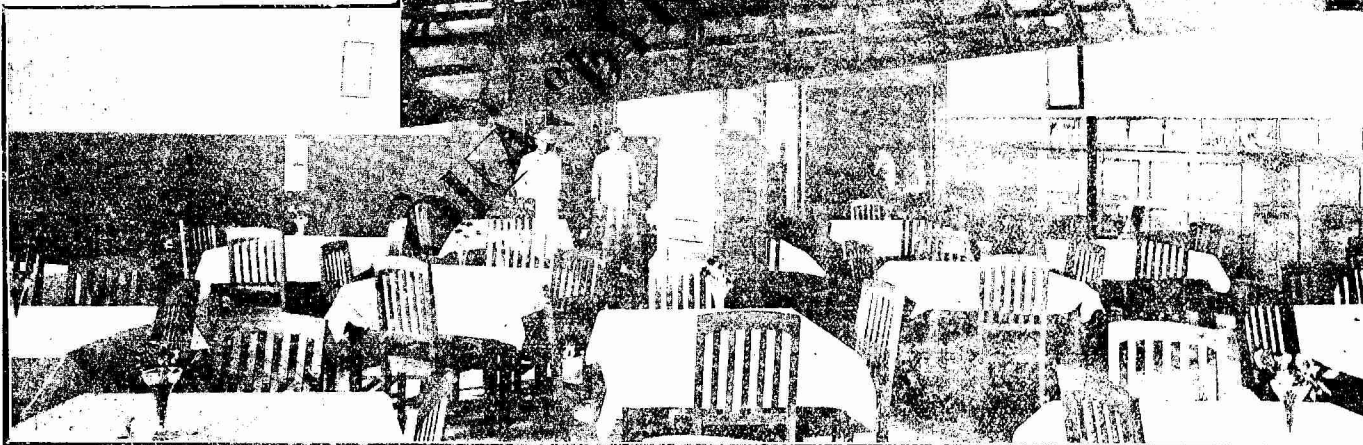
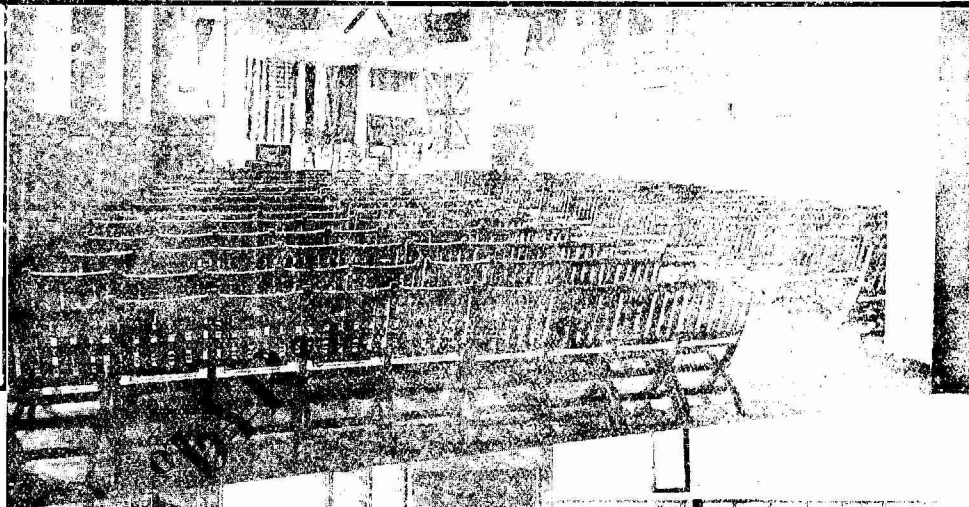


The lobby, containing an excellent library and all the leading current magazines and newspapers





1. Spacious lobby where Navy boys read, write and lounge.
2. Gymnasium and auditorium.
3. The dining room.
4. The swimming pool, the "buddies" particular joy.



(Continued from page 451)

looking through these, hunting for the pictures of themselves and their "buddies." A private dining or conference room on the third floor of the building is proving very popular with committees of various organizations.

There is a large and well-equipped gymnasium for the use of the sailors, where basket-ball, volley ball, and other games will be played. This can also be converted into an auditorium containing a stage, balcony and moving picture booth (overhead), and seating over 450 persons. Here the entertainments for the sailors are held, including moving picture shows, concerts, lectures, candy pulls, socials, game and stunt nights, etc. On Sunday the Community Church holds its afternoon services in this room, to which the sailors are invited, and a regular sailors' service is held following a Sukiyaki Japanese chow Sunday evenings.

### Swimming Pool Favorite Feature

The feature of the building which appeals most keenly to the sailors is the swimming pool. This is located on the ground floor, and is the finest in the Orient. It is 60 x 20 ft., its greatest depth being 8 ft. 7 in. and at the shallow end it is 4 ft. deep. The pool holds over 50,000 gallons of water, which passes constantly through a huge filter, thus insuring clean water at all times. The entire pool, floor and walls of the room to a height of about 5 feet, are of white tiling with a design in green tiles; the room is steam heated, and provision is made for heating the water in the pool during the winter months.

(Continued on page 455)

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Descriptive pages on request.

## Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai



Outports



The dining room, whose popularity is taxing its capacity

(Continued from page 453)

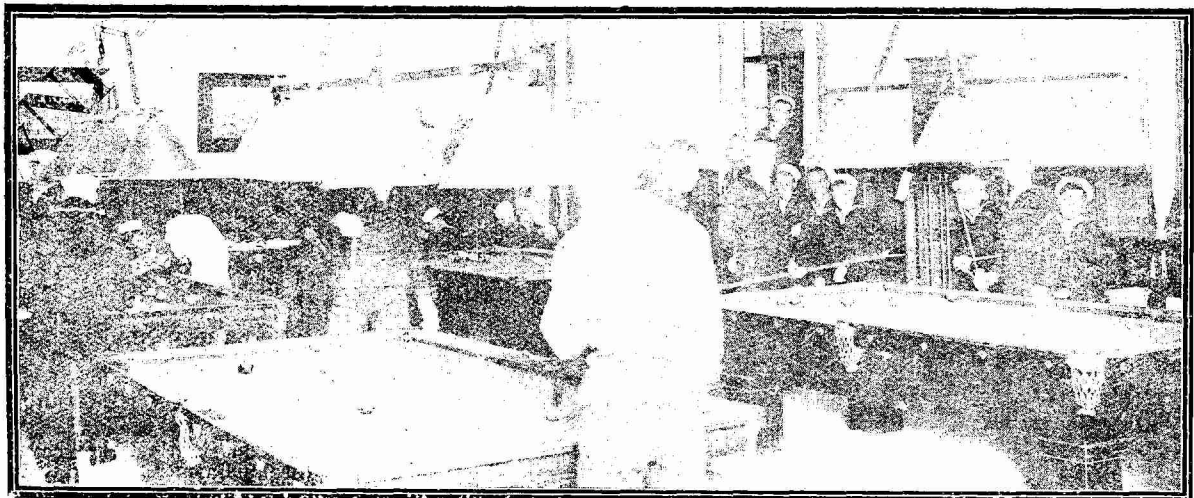
Adjoining the swimming pool are shower bath and dressing room, with steel lockers, and a "work-out" or training room with wrestling mats, punching bag, etc., a barber shop, and storage and check room.

There are four dormitory floors, three being for sailors, and the top floor for permanent civilian young men. When the Asiatic Fleet or any considerable part of it is in port, every room is taken by sailors, who are glad to give up their hammocks on board for a soft, clean bed on shore. There are single bedrooms, and others where two or four men may sleep, and the large dormitories where a large number of men sleep at a very small cost. On each floor are lavatories and shower baths of the latest approved type.

Already the building is proving too small; on several occasions every bed in the building has been taken, including 75 folding cots put down on the gymnasium floor. There is also a roof garden, where refreshments may be served by dumb-waiter connection with the kitchen.

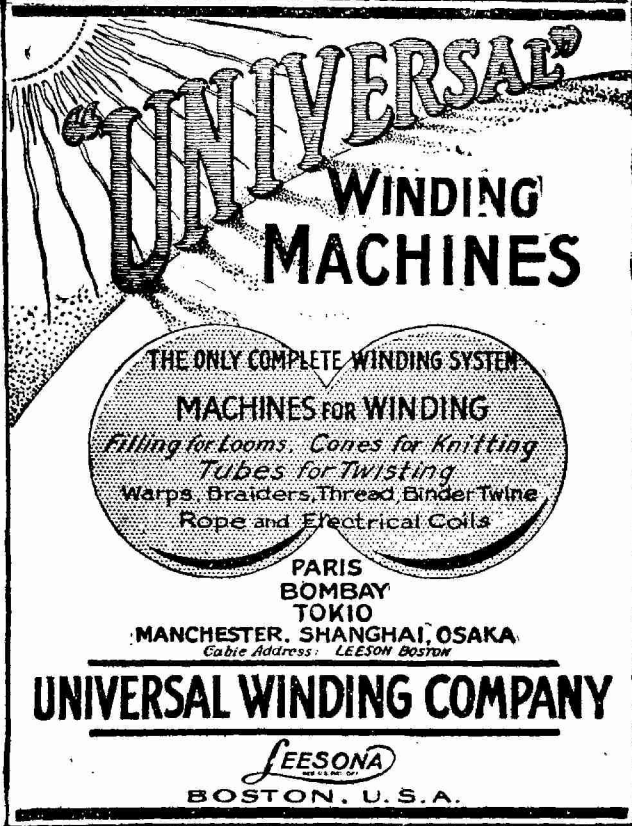
Many ladies of various organizations and societies are volunteer workers in the entertainment of sailors. There is a central committee composed of representatives of these organizations to take responsibility for planning various activities. Here the Navy men find a clean, wholesome atmosphere, where they can thoroughly enjoy themselves, and meet people of the community. That the sailor appreciates and makes use of the new Navy Y. M. C. A. building is shown by the very large daily attendance.

The Executive Secretary is Mr. Paul W. Brown; Physical Director, Amos W. Hazard; Activities Secretary, A. C. Ellis. The Committee of Management is composed of the following: Honorary members,—Admiral Thomas Washington, Commander-in-Chief U. S. S. Asiatic Fleet; Real Admiral W. W. Phelps, Commander Yangtze Patrol; Consul General E. S. Cunningham; Judge C. S. Lobingier. Chairman, J. H. Black; Vice Chairman, Dr. A. H. Swan; Secretary, W. W. Lockwood; Treasurer N. A. Viloudaki; Messrs. H. H. Cameron, R. P. Roberts, R. J. Corbett, Colonel G. E. Stroebe, Rev. Clifford M. Drury, and Mrs. J. S. Nichols.



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## Material Going into Shanghai's American Community Buildings

SEVERAL hundred thousand dollars worth of materials will have been purchased by the time the American Community buildings described elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* have been completed. Naturally, the majority of the materials used have been American, though material of other origin has been used when found more suitable to the peculiar building conditions encountered in Shanghai.

The general contractors have been Chinese, as there is no American general contracting firm operating on an extensive scale in Shanghai. Architects maintain the closest supervision over the work as it progresses. In addition, consulting engineers are employed for special work. The Truscon Steel Company engineers under the supervision of C. E. Holbrook, associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, designed the structural engineering of the American School and the American Club. The Truscon Steel Company has been appointed consulting engineers for the new Columbia Country Club. The J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation was structural engineers for the Navy Y. M. C. A.

Practically all of the lumber going into the American Community buildings, and other first-class buildings in Shanghai, for that matter, is American timber imported through the Robert Dollar Company and the China Import and Export Lumber Company. Cement is produced too cheaply in the Orient to permit of American cement being profitably used in China.

The first American bricks ever brought into China are to be used in the American club. Some 80,000 tapestry facing bricks of better quality than anything made in the East have been contracted for through the Koster Company, and these brick together with Carrara marble will undoubtedly give the Club one of the finest building fronts in Shanghai. On the interior Italian marble in the entrance and lobby is to be used.

The heating and plumbing contracts for the Navy Y and American School were given to the Asia Engineering Corporation, with specification that American systems and material be installed. An American Radiator Company boiler was installed for heating the entire plant of three buildings and Maddock's and Mott's sanitary furnishings were specified in the plumbing contract. The Shanghai Waterworks Company, one of the largest British concerns of the Far East, was awarded the heating and plumbing contract for the American Club.

The American Trading Company furnished the steel windows for the American school, but British firms secured the contracts for both the American Club and Navy Y. The Crittall Manufacturing Company, Ltd. of Braintree, England, which maintains an expert staff in Shanghai, are to supply all the metal casement windows and doors for the American Club. The Hopes, Cottage Sash Company furnished the steel sashes in the new Navy Y.

The Electric Equipment Company is to put in the electric wiring and fixtures in the American Club. The lighting of the new club is one of the most essential features of the job, because on it depends the display of the club's interior magnificence. The Shanghai Electrical Supply Company, a Chinese firm, installed the wiring and fixtures in the American School and Navy Y, American material being used exclusively.

The elevators in both the Navy Y and the American Club are Otis Elevators, purchased through the American Trading Company. The two designed for the American Club are the latest word in elevators. They will carry 17 persons at a time, are beautifully fitted, protected by every safety device, and with the special feature, new to Shanghai, the micro drive, which stops the elevators at the exact floor level automatically.

The Asia Glass Company furnished all of the plate glass for the Navy Y. M. C. A. The contracts for the American Club and Country Club have not yet been let. Corbin locks are used throughout the Navy Y building. Tai Chong, a Chinese furniture manufacturer, has supplied most of the furniture for both the American School and Navy Y. M. C. A., billiard tables, lockers and other special furniture coming from America.

All in all, American firms in Shanghai have had and will have further very desirable business thrown their way, and in buildings of the type described, the advertising value to them is of no small importance.

## American Woman's Club after Twenty-five Years



Dr. Anne Walter Fearn

**M**ORE than twenty-five years have elapsed since a small group of ten American women in Shanghai met to organize a club for social and philanthropic purposes. The growth and expansion of the club since that time can be noted when it is found that the present membership now numbers nearly 500. It has ceased to function under one unit and departments with separate officers and leaders, give each member an opportunity to center her interests where desired.

The latest development in the club is the purchase of a site of land on March 1923, one block north of Avenue Joffre (French concession), consisting of three and one-half mow, costing Taels 15,801.50. No preparations have been made for the building of a permanent club house but the club has secured downtown quarters for their various club meetings. These rooms were open to members about August 1, and comprise a club meeting room, committee room, ladies' retiring room and kitchenette. Teas and light luncheons can be served at any time. It has been debated whether the site of land in Frenchtown should be disposed of and a permanent home purchased in the downtown district. However, nothing definite has been decided regarding this matter.

During the time of the club's organization, nine prominent women in Shanghai have served as president. Mrs. W. W. Rich has the distinction of serving as first president, in the year of 1898, succeeded by Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Mrs. Murray Warner, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. J. R. Hykes, Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Mrs. F. J. Raven, Mrs. Thomas Sammons, and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn is at present serving in this capacity. Several of the foregoing have served more than one term. In addition to the women mentioned, those serving as honorary presidents include, Mesdames Denby, Wilder, Lobingier, Sammons, Thayer, and Cunningham.

The club has been divided into various departments, which gives each member a wide opportunity of studying. The Literary Department is perhaps the most popular and supports the largest membership. Other departments are given over to the study of music, civics, social problems, home economics, gardening, art, and dramatics. The club has a good library.

The American Woman's Club is considered one of the largest organizations of American women in the Far East and, as is expressed by many visiting women, "a club of American women such as the one in Shanghai to bid you welcome upon arrival in the East makes newcomers feel at home."



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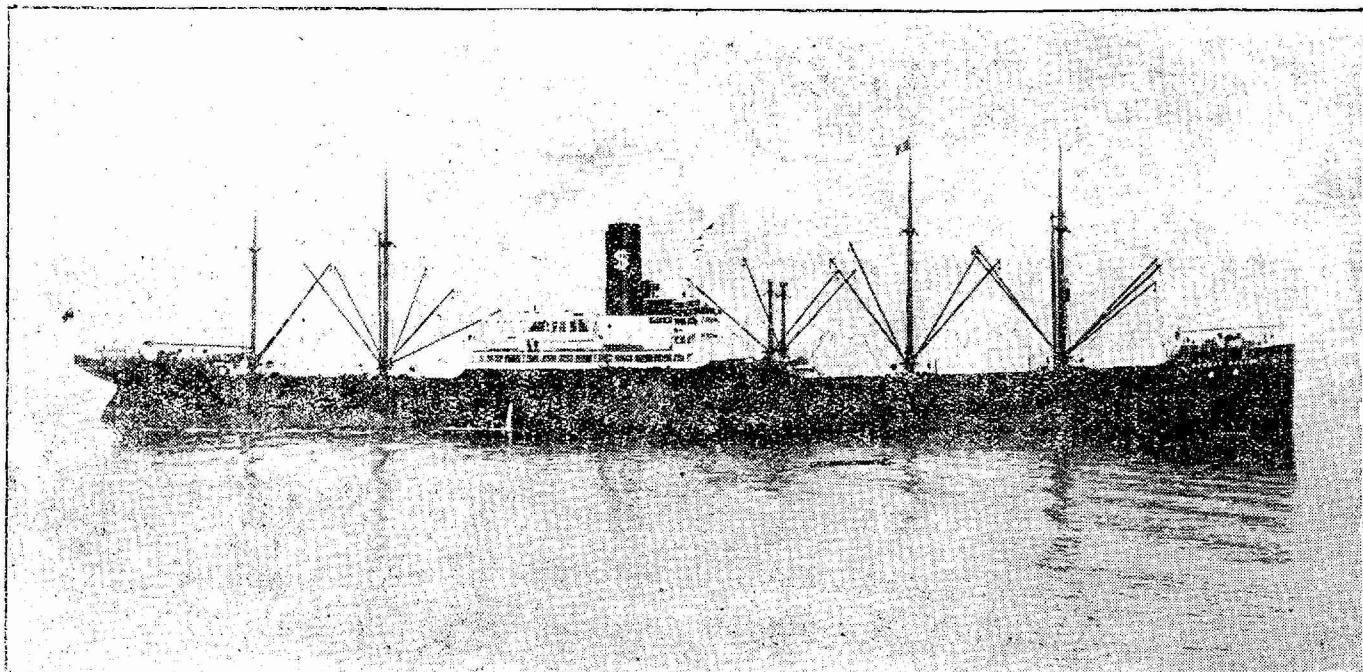
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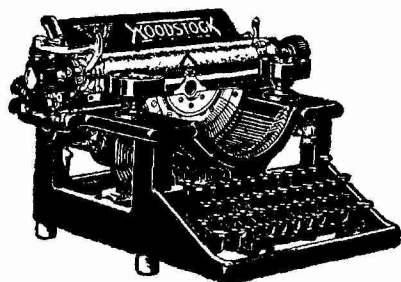
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(Continued from page 398)

members of their families, and 130,961 office employees and 179,217 members of their families. The total membership of the Moscow city co-operatives is 542,173.

The membership of the provincial co-operatives (outside of Moscow city) is made up of 161,123 peasants and 77,020 industrial workers. Voluntary co-operatives included 20,052 peasants and 3,669 workers. The workers' co-operatives included 100,661 industrial workers and 1,212 peasants. The total membership of consumers' co-operatives in the province (outside of Moscow city) is 363,737 workers and peasants, each a shareholder in a co-operative society.

The entire Moscow Union of Co-operative Societies includes 905,910 members. The number of non-members whose wants are supplied by the co-operatives is of course far greater than this, embracing most of the population.

As to shops, the provincial co-operatives possess 319, the village co-operatives 124, and the workers' co-operatives 81. In Moscow city the workers' co-operatives have 239 shops, the office employees' co-operatives 106 shops, and the students' co-operatives 21 shops. The total number of shops run by the elementary co-operatives in the M. U. C. S. is 890.

Productive enterprises include 70 industrial plants and an electrical power station run by the provincial co-operatives, which also manage nine farms of over 400 acres, and 23 bakeries. The Moscow city co-operatives run 44 industrial enterprises, and 26 farms with 9,370 acres of land.

The organized co-operative movement is one of the greatest forces in Russia's economic life today, and the Centrosoyus is its biggest center. The phenomenal growth of the latter in the twenty-five years since its formation, its emergence from the revolution with the strength and power it possesses today, its position now as one of the really great commercial organizations on the world market, and added to this the support and the facilities extended to it by the present Russian government, all go to show the great significance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Centrosoyus not only to co-operative centers in Russia and all over the world, but to all economic organizations operating on the world market. The Centrosoyus is a great and powerful organization today, and its importance is expanding and increasing year by year in Russia and throughout the world.

Shanghai, November 1, 1923.

## Prominent Chinese Women Meet in Conference



Miss Michi Kama, national general Y. W. C. A. secretary in Japan and Miss Ting Chu-shing, acting general secretary for China

THE convention of the Young Women's Christian Association held at Hangchow in October marked the close of an era of preparatory work which has covered nearly twenty-five years. The past fifteen years has seen a steady and rapid expansion in the organization of the work in several centers, until now there are some eight thousand members of the Y. W. C. A. in China. Of these, about six thousand are members in the ninety Associations scattered through the schools and colleges up and down China, and two thousand are members in the twelve cities where Association work is a regularly established feature of community life. These cities are Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Mukden, Changsha, Chengtu, Canton, Hongkong, Nanking, Foochow, Hangchow, and in the near future Tsingtao and Chefoo will be added to the list.

At this convention, one hundred and eight delegates by the voting power bestowed by their respective Associations, formally organized the National Young Women's Christian Association of China. China therefore, becomes one of a large company of nations bound together by the fellowship of this Christian organization, for the Young Women's Christian Association has the largest membership of any organization of women in the world, and has branches in twenty-eight countries. This is a variety of internationalism that has nothing to do with the treaties of nations, but to those who believe in the power of the home to affect the course of history, it has a significance. By the action of this Convention, we have, therefore, a new unit in the social and economic problem of a changing China, and one that is evidently determined to play its part. This convention was the first national gathering women ever held in China.

The majority of the women were mature, experienced,—the much respected "tai-tai" type. They came from some of the most famous and influential families of China.

Some were younger and of the modern generation of professional women. There were students and teachers from mission and government schools. One, the wife of a high military official, traveled with an escort of a soldier and family servant to satisfy the family sense of propriety in a woman traveling alone. One, member of a wealthy family, traveled with two young students and a foreign secretary through the province of Hunan during a two days' truce on a military train and rode for a day and a night in a fourth class coach crowded with soldiers. Some of the younger women were graduates of American or English universities and, educated in the best of Western thought, are learning to adapt that to the East without attacking the inherent values of Oriental thought. They were the women on whom fell the burden of presiding and interpreting, for the dialect difficulty had to be met by holding all discussions and addresses in the Mandarin and English languages. There were some women there who did not call themselves Christians,—yet they had traveled hundreds of miles to represent Christian ideals and to organize an association of women in the Christian faith. There were women there whose homes were in provinces and sections bitterly at variance, yet there was no sign or evidence of political differences. It was a group rare in personality and in resources.

Their deliberations and recommendations covered not only the technique of Y.W.C.A. work, but also matters of economic and community interest. In the purpose of the organization stated in the preamble of the constitution which was adopted, was a statement of the close cooperation of the Y.W.C.A. with the church, and that idea of cooperation was prevalent in all the plans that were made for the work of the Association. Many of China's present day problems were discussed and resolutions passed whereby they will be dealt with.

Foreigners were strongly in the minority, although there were several of the Y.W.C.A. secretaries there as visitors and workers. By the official organization as a Chinese Association, and the election of a national board of directors, the organization becomes wholly Chinese. However, the inclusion of several foreign women among the directors and the whole-hearted agreement on the necessity of foreign workers for some years to come, mark the international good-will that prevails between China and the national Association to the seven other countries who have by their personnel and their financial support brought this national Association to the days of its realization. There are those among the Chinese who would wish to see the Y.W.C.A. in China always administered by an international staff, as a symbol of the internationalism of the organization,—but that is for the future.



Some of the leaders and international visitors at the first national Y.W.C.A. Conference, Hangchow, Oct. 18, to 26

Chief among the foreigners at this convention were those who brought the greeting of Associations in other countries. Perhaps the most notable of these, and the one whose presence was most significant, was Miss Michi Kawai, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Japan. Miss Kawai is one of the best known among the modern women in Japan and is known in China for her convictions on international fellowship. She is shown in the accompanying picture with Miss Ting Shu-Ching, who is acting general secretary for the national Association in China. Miss Rosalee Venable, who has been general secretary, leaves November 10, for furlough in America.

Another distinguished Association visitor was Miss Gertrude Owen, late general secretary for Australia and New Zealand. She arrived in Shanghai early in October, and will live in Shanghai during this winter and travel in China before continuing her round-the-world journey through the States to England. The next national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association in China is set for 1926. There may be other national groups of women called together before that time, as the modern idea of group thinking and group action penetrates the individualism of China.

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## Who's Who in China



Dr. T. H. Lee  
李登輝字騰飛  
(Li Teng-hui)

Dr. T. H. Lee was born in Batavia, Java, in 1872. His native home being Tungan Hsien, near Amoy Fukien Province, China. In his early childhood he received his preliminary education under Dutch auspices. At the age fourteen he began his English education in the Anglo-Chinese School under the auspices of the M. E. Mission where he came under Christian influence. At the age of nineteen Dr. Lee went to the United States and entered Ohio Wesleyan University of which Bishop J. W. Bashford was then president. In 1897 he went to Yale University and was graduated in June 1899. Dr. Lee returned to the Straits Settlements as a teacher in the Anglo-Chinese School, but left in 1901 to found an English School in Batavia in connection with the Reform Movement of Mr. K'ang Yu-wei. Dr. Lee arrived in Shanghai in 1905 and in August of the same year promoted the World Chinese Students' Federation of which he served as chairman for a period of ten years. He also helped in the establishment of the Fuh-Tan University of which he was first Dean and later became the president. This position he is still holding. Dr. Lee was chief-editor of the *Republican Advocate* in 1912-1913 and at the same time held the position of editorship in the English Department of the Chung Hwa Book Company. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Chung Hwa Guild of Batavia in 1906; Fellow of the American Geographical Society in 1915; honorary president of the Huai River Conservancy in 1922; and was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by St. John's University, Shanghai, in 1919. Dr. Lee took an active part in the students movement of 1918, and during the Peace Conference at Versailles, he promoted the League of public organizations which he served as provisional chairman to protest against the Treaty affecting Chinese rights and oppose the placing of China's signature on the pact. During the Washington Conference Dr. Lee became chairman of the People's National Diplomatic Federation representing 180 organizations from different parts of the

country. Besides being President of Fuh Tan University Dr. Lee is also holding a number of honorary positions: chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A., vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., chairman of the Over-seas Chinese Association, vice-chairman of the World Chinese Students Federation, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, director of the Tsinan Institute, director of the Shih-pei Public School, Director of the Christian Educational Association of China, vice-chairman of the East China Association of Christian Colleges and Universities, director of Amoy University, and member of the educational commission of the Shanghai Municipal Council.



Mr. C. P. Yin  
任傳榜字筱珊  
(Jen Chen-pang)

Mr. C. P. Yin was born at Wukiang Hsien Kiangsu Province, in 1878. After receiving his Chinese education he went to Japan where he studied at the Commercial School in Tokyo until 1906. In March 1906 Mr. Yin went to America as a government student. He entered the University of Illinois and took the Railway Administration course, and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1911. He returned to China in December 1911. During 1912 Mr. Yin was advisor on foreign affairs to the late General Lan Tien-wei, a Kuomintang military leader. In 1913 he was appointed Member of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics of the Ministry of Communications. He became Technical Expert of the same Ministry in 1914. In 1916 he was given the concurrent and position of acting secretary. In May 1916 Mr. Yin was appointed managing director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and in May 1917 he was promoted to the position of managing director of the same Railway. In June 1917 Mr. Yin was transferred appointed managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways. In February 1919 he



was awarded the Third Order of Chiaho for services rendered in connection with Plague Prevention. In November 1919, at the recommendation of the Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, his name was recorded as one eligible for appointment by the President in recognition of his services in connection with the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects. In January 1920 he was awarded the Second Order of Wenfu for services rendered in connection with participation in the World War. In August 1920 Mr. Yin was transferred and appointed Member of the Councillors' Department of the Ministry of Communications. He was, however, reappointed managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways in June 1921 which position he is still holding. In June 1922 Mr. Yin received the Second Order of Chiaho.



Mr. Jabin Hsu  
許建屏

Mr. Jabin Hsu, one of the best known of the modern journalists in China, was born in Shanghai, March 26, 1889. He received his preliminary education in the Municipal Public School for Chinese, graduating in 1907. In the same year, he passed as one of the first five Chinese students taking the Cambridge University local examinations. In 1908, Mr. Hsu acted as interpreter for a foreign law firm in Shanghai. In the following year, he became the editor of the *Yu Shang Pao*, a weekly commercial paper published in Chinese. In 1910 he passed the competitive examination of Tsing Hwa College and was sent by the college to the United States, entering the University of Michigan in the fall of 1911. While in college, Mr. Hsu was active in college dramatics, oratory and journalism, appearing in several college shows, and was winner of the Kauffman medal for oratory in 1913 and served as one of the editors of the *Michigan Daily*, besides holding many honorary offices. Upon completing his course in 1914, Mr. Hsu was appointed assistant news editor of the *Detroit Tribune*, which office he held at the beginning of the world war and

relinquished only when he returned to China early in 1915. The following two years Mr. Hsu was engaged in legal work, being associated with one of the British law firms in Shanghai. He continued, however, his activities, his articles appearing in local Chinese and American papers. In March 1917, the *China Press*, invited him to join its staff and since then, Mr. Hsu's name has been closely identified with this journal. In 1921, Mr. Hsu was elected by the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai to represent them at the Press Congress of the World in Honolulu. After fulfilling his duties at this gathering, he went on to America and attended, as staff correspondent of the *China Press*, the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. While there, he also contributed articles for the *New York Herald*, the *Baltimore Sun* and the *San Francisco Chronicle*, which received considerable attention. Mr. Hsu returned to China in 1922 and spent considerable time traveling about the country.

In recognition of his services in the newspaper world, he was appointed in 1923 managing director close up of the Shanghai Tribune Publishing Co., publishers of the *Shanghai Tribune*, which office he holds concurrently at present. Since 1922, Mr. Hsu has also been serving on the Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, besides being director of a number of local organizations including the American University Club.

## Men and Events

Stuart Lupton, U. S. Consul at Chefoo, returned to Shanghai enroute to his post from home leave, on the s. s. *President Lincoln*, November 7.

R. G. Marshall of the United Press Association, Peking, and Mrs. Marshall are in Shanghai this week on a short visit. They are stopping at the Astor House.

C.B. Arthur of Liggett and Myers, Shanghai, is planning to depart on home leave on Saturday, November 10, on the s. s. *President Pierce*. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Arthur.

Dr. John Y. Lee, associate general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, is planning to go to Japan in connection with the reconstruction of the Y. M. C. A. work there, especially among the Chinese students.

The staff of the Shanghai American School will be at home on Tuesday, November 13, from 4 to 6 o'clock, 10 Avenue Petain, Shanghai. The staff includes Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ryan, Misses Foster, McLean, Mendel, Coe, Hindman, and Mr. Stewart.

Ned F. Smith of Blodgett and Company, importers and exporters of Portland, Ore., arrived in Shanghai on a tour of investigation this week on the s. s. *President Madison*. Mr. Smith will make a short trip to North China and return to Shanghai later.

Dr. J. B. Grant, representative of the International Health Commission for China and associate professor of Hygiene at the Peking Union Medical College, is in Shanghai attending an executive committee meeting of the Council on Health Education of which he is chairman.

Carl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Association, America, arrived in Shanghai from Japan on Sunday, November 4. Mr. Bickel is making a tour of the Orient and plans to leave for Manila, P. I. on Friday, November 9, after which time he will shortly return to America. Mr. Bickel is accompanied by Mrs. Bickel.

Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, China, is expected to return from Japan on the s. s. *President Lincoln*, on November 7, where he has been for the past six weeks studying conditions following the earthquake. Mr. Arnold will remain in Shanghai a week before departing for Peking.



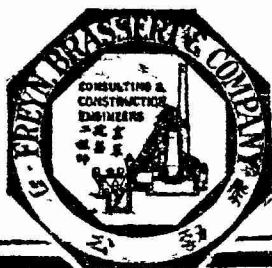
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San Francisco



Owing to the fact that the present quarters for the American Chamber of Commerce are inadequate to enable the Chamber to function properly, new rooms have been provided on the third floor of the Robert Dollar building, Canton Road, Shanghai. There is space for a board room, a reception room for visitors and space for the secretary.

W. W. Fowler, representing the General American Car Company in Peking, accompanied by Mrs. Fowler and their children and Mr. Fowler's niece, Miss Mary Frazier of Georgetown, Ill., arrived in Shanghai this week after a five months' vacation in the United States. While in America Mr. Fowler visited in Chicago, Washington and New York City.

Ex-service men are invited to attend a special program for Armistice Day on Sunday, November 11, at the afternoon services of the Community Church, to be held in the new Navy Y. M. C. A., Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Clifford Drury, pastor of the church, an ex-service man himself, will deliver the sermon. A program of music will be given.

The Advertising Club of China will hold a reorganization meeting on the evening of Friday, November 9, at the Union Club following a dinner at 7:30 o'clock. Apart from the election of officers there will be several items of special interest to advertisers and persons closely associated with advertising. There will be a talk on the problems of advertising in China from the Chinese standpoint.

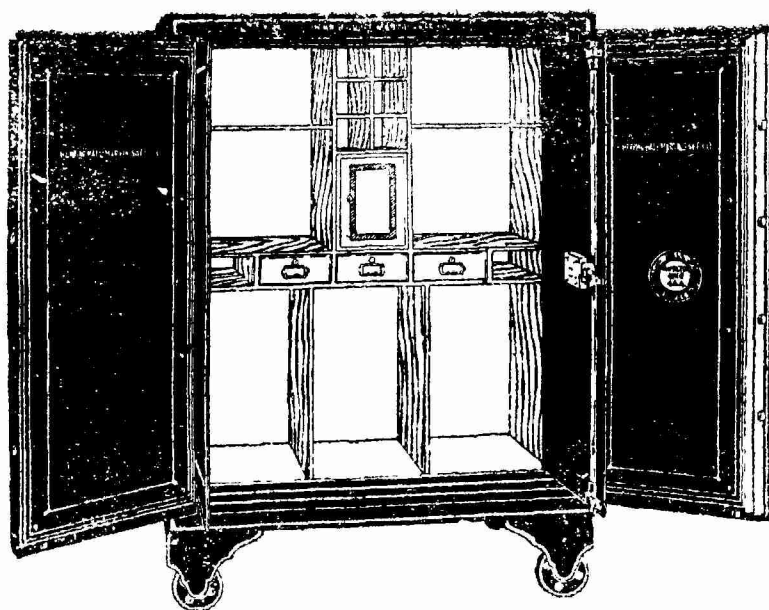
The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has issued a list of the holidays for the year of 1924. They include: New Year Day, January 1; 3 days at Chinese New Year—Feb. 5, 6, 7; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Easter 2 days, April 18, 19; Memorial Day, May 30; Dragon Boat festival, June 6; Independence Day, July, 4; Mid-autumn Festival, September 13; Chinese Republic anniversary, October 10; Thanksgiving Day, November 27; and 2 days at Christmas, December 25, 26.

An exhibition of cotton and cotton products was held on Monday, November 5, at the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, arranged by the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association. The modern methods of cultivation and the use of good seed have brought larger yields, according to the exhibition of the cotton and statistics on same. In time use of good seed will break the dependence of China on America and India for good cotton and will open up China as one of the world's largest cotton producing centers.

Loyall A. Osborne, president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company of 165 Broadway, New York, sailed from San Francisco during October for Japan to supervise business interests of the company there. The call for the presence of Mr. Osborne as vice-chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board and a member of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, is the first of a number of invitations which leading industrialists in the United States will receive in the near future to confer personally with Japanese leaders on reconstruction problems.

The Asia Life Insurance Company held its annual general meeting recently at which time C. V. Starr, was re-elected president. The new board of directors elected were Carl Seitz, F. J. Raven, C. V. Starr, A. K. Taylor, and C. B. Sienkevitch of Shanghai. Other officers of the company re-elected in addition to Mr. Starr include, Dr. F. B. Baldwin, H. A. Pan, C. Paul and Hunter Mann of Hankow and T. L. Miller of Tientsin. The report of the president concerning the progress of the company was very satisfactory. March showed the highest written business of any month up to that time. August exceeded March by a good amount and October again surpassed August by a large margin. The company now has in force considerably more than \$6,000,000 of insurance and is operating at low expense. The shares of the company are now quoted at 200 on the market and are difficult to get at that price.

The American community of Shanghai will celebrate Thanksgiving Day on November 29, and the committee named by Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham to have charge of the plans, is already at work on arrangements. The general committee this year is composed of Consul-General Cunningham, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Commander Browning, U. S. N., Captain V. Olsen, American Company, S. V. C., the Rev. Clifford M. Drury and, C. F. MacRae, Dr. J. C. McCracken, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Bishop Birney and Mr. S. Fessenden. Miss Lillian M. Wilkinson is secretary. Dr. J. C. McCracken and Mr. V. G. Lyman have been named



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The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length, and has 50 stations on the main line and six on branch lines. It has over 350 bridges, and 1,840 pieces of rolling stock, including about 100 locomotives, 1,600 freight cars, 130 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways.

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a sub-committee to make arrangements for the place at which the celebration will be held, and the American Woman's Club and American Company, S.V.C. will have charge of the decorations. Mrs. Gardner Crane was named in charge of the musical program, and Mr. Dollar, Mrs. Crane and Dr. Lowrie a program and finance committee. Mr. Cunningham, Rev. MacRae and Rev. Drury will select the speaker.

## News from North China

Tso Shu-yuan, director-general of telegraphs, has been appointed government supervisor of the Peking Tramway Company.

Chi Yao-lin, former Civil Governor of Kiangsu, came up to Peking on Tuesday at the request of President Tsao Kun. It is said that his coming has something to do with the Chihli-Fengtien peace negotiations.

Madame Yoshizawa, wife of the Japanese Minister in Peking, has fixed the first and third Thursday of the month for reception days.

Andre d'Hormon was recently appointed by the president as his advisor. Mr. A. d'Hormon has been political advisor to the cabinet for a number of years and his new post will be a concurrent position as his contract with the cabinet is still running.

On account of the deadlock in the triangular struggle for the premiership among Wu Ching-lien, Speaker to the House of Representatives; Kao Lin-wei, the Acting Premier; and Dr. W. W. Yen, president of the Finance Readjustment Commission, Sun Pao-lin, general director of Shuiwuchu, has recently been nominated by the President for Premiership. The nominations was submitted to the House of Representatives for approval on October 30.

General Tang Tsai-li was newly appointed as the director-general of the railway protection department of the Ministry of Communications to succeed Sun Toa-yu, vice-Minister of Communications, who has resigned. General Tang assumed office October 30, and paid a visit to the dean of the Diplomatic Body, assuring him of adequate protection to foreigners on railways.

General Wu Pei-fu reported several days ago that the notorious bandit chief in Honan, generally known under the name of "Laoyangjen" has actually revolted against government troops that ordered him to get ready for service in Szechuan. Drastic measures are being taken to suppress the "Laoyangjen" bandit before the wildfire spread.

Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Envoy, has been negotiating with the Japanese authorities in Tokyo arranging for a Japanese-Russian conference to be held probably in Dairen. Despite the pending departure of Mr. Karakhan, he has newly rented the commodious residence of the former Minister of Finance, Tsao Yu-lin, for the mission use.

Major Dockray, Marconi wireless expert who erected the wireless stations at Tihua-fu and Kashgar, has come back to Peking after two years. He has been ill on account of the hardship he suffered on the long journey, but is recovering speedily.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, called on Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and protested against the government negotiation with the Federal Wireless Company regarding the construction of a powerful wireless station at Shanghai. The matter has not yet been settled.

Representatives of the eight national colleges and universities held a joint meeting October 31, to discuss the financial situation of these colleges. The principals of these colleges and universities have persuaded the teaching and maintenance staffs to remain for ten more days up to November 10. At that time, if no money is obtained from the government, all the eight national educational institutions will be closed.

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The Peking Tram Car Company, after having expended a sum of \$4,000,000, is again in need of money to carry on its work. It is proposed that another \$8,000,000 should be raised thus making the total capitalization \$12,000,000.

The American College Club of North China will hold its annual dinner and dance on November 10. The speakers will be Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Dr. William T. Councilman, who is visiting professor at the Peking Union Medical College.

A group of four Japanese parliamentarians arrived in Peking several days ago with a message of thanks to the Chinese government and people for their kind efforts in relieving the Japanese sufferers in the earthquake disaster.

The Charity Ball organized by Madame Koo and given on September 29 at the Waichiaopu netted a sum of \$10,000. The sum has been turned over to the Japanese Earthquake Committee to be transmitted to Madame Yoshizawa, wife of the Japanese Minister, for relief purpose.

Mrs. Bickel, wife of Mr. Karl A. Bickel president of the *United Press Association*, is making a prolonged stay in Peking while her husband is visiting Japan. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Marshall.

E. L. Powell, general manager of the *Associated Press* in Manila, who has been on a trip round the world, visited Peking for a few days and left October 31 for Shanghai on his way back to Manila.

A. Cecil Taylor of the *North China Standard* of Peking, a Japanese newspaper, has joined the *North China Star*, an American newspaper in Tientsin. He was formerly on the staff of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, a British newspaper.

## News from Central China

A Women's Division has been established in the local Chin Woo Athletic Association under the leadership of Mrs. Tseng Wu-cho, of the Bank of Communications. A committee has been elected to formulate plans for a membership campaign among Chinese women in Hankow.

Mrs. Service, wife of R. R. Service of the Y. M. C. A. at Chungking who was wounded by soldiers of the First Army in the recent battles leading up to the capture of Chungking has now gone to Shanghai.

The Japanese Imperial Birthday anniversary was celebrated this week by the Japanese community in Hankow. All Japanese firms were closed for the day, while the foreign gunboats in port were nicely bedecked for the occasion.

B. C. Hubbard is in Hankow, representing The Office Appliance Company and *Rosenstock's Directory* of China and Manila. Mr. Hubbard will remain here about a week before returning to Shanghai, and is stopping at the Terminus Hotel.

General Wu Pei-fu has asked the Central government to build a new network of telegraph wires for his military use in Honan. He has already asked for wireless stations and now wants the land wires. The Ministry of Communications is reported to have informed him that there are at present no funds available for constructing these lines.

General Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh reports that owing to financial pressure, he has sent a despatch to the Provincial Assembly at Wuchang asking for its concurrence in the collection of a special house tax in the Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow cities. According to General Hsiao, Hankow alone will yield one million dollars yearly and, under the existing financial stringency, this huge amount will greatly assist the authorities. For the present, General Hsiao says that he will only impose a three percent house tax.

It is learned that the Japanese Consul-General in Chungking is in receipt of word from the chief engineer and the First Mate of the *Iyang Maru*, who were made captive by the Szechuen bandit soldiers, complaining that they are of late being maltreated.

A most enjoyable meeting of the American Woman's Club was held last Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. C. Henkle in the Ching Ming building. The program was in the hands of the music and drama departments. Mrs. Hartman Balaz opened the program with three very delightful solos. Mrs. Barton read a paper on Puccini, which was illustrated at intervals by solos and records from Puccini operas. Mrs. Little sang, "My Name is Mimi," and Mrs. Drake, "Musetta Waltz Song," from "Boheme," Dr. Fitzgerald closed the program with two pleasing solos. Mrs. Pearce was accompanist of the afternoon.

The Wuchang Mint resumed work on November 1, and is at present engaged in coining coppers. Next week silver dollars will be minted in order to fulfill orders from the Hankow Chinese Bankers' Association.



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SHANGHAI

The anti-Japanese boycott at Ichang has apparently received its death blow at the hands of the new magistrate, who has had arrested eight members of the Society to Aid Chinese Diplomacy, and closed a newspaper which was conducting anti-Japanese propaganda.

Mr. Carl Foss, representative of the Victor X-Ray Corporation in Hankow temporarily for Messrs. Andersen Meyer & Co., who are agents for the Victor Company, has recently sold three complete X-Ray plants in the district. Mr. Foss will install these and will assist the doctors in charge in their photographic and other problems.

General Sun Chuan-fang the Tuchun of Fukien has sent a telegram to the Wuchang authorities stating that he has ordered his officers to enlist 4,000 new soldiers from the northern provinces. These recruits are to pass through Hupeh and General Sun requests that the usual facilities be afforded them.

The Hankow Garrison Commissioner has agreed to supervise the training of the Hankow Chinese Volunteer Company and will be personally present at all its drills held on the Chin Wu Athletic Ground.



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The Hanyang Arsenal has received the sum of \$100,000 from Wu Pei-fu, having been brought down on Saturday by the Loyang warlord's Councillor, Mr. Fang. The money is being given to expedite the manufacture of munitions.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has notified its members that an inspection of the collecting of the Stamp Tax will be started on the 15th of the next moon and it warns the people to be specially careful to see that orders are carried out as otherwise they will be fined.

A catastrophe has occurred just above Yochow through the firing on launches. One of these vessels called the *Chin Foo* which runs between Hankow and Siangyin when fifteen li above Yochow drew the attention of soldiers on the bank. There were 600 persons on board and a mad rush to the off side took place with the result that the boat capsized. Only a few persons were saved.

Mr. Haydshi, Consul-general for Japan is paying a visit to Peking in order to consult with the Japanese Minister on important matters. We understand that Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan officially visited the consulate on Monday also calling on the American Admiral while here.

The Chinese Red Cross Association in Hankow propose to organize a "Relief Regiment" to go to Changsha to alleviate the sufferings of poor civilians in that city and to guarantee the transportation of provisions.

A special meeting was called by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan on Saturday to discuss the financial questions of this province. There are two principal problems in this connection, first how to raise sufficient funds every month to cover the military expenses and secondly how to organize a Provincial Treasury. According to the financial report the expenditure has amounted to 14,080,000 tiao. By re-organizing the treasury it is thought that some way will be discovered how to prevent this province from further suffering from financial stringency.

The new building of the Hankow Chinese Bankers' Association was formally opened last Thursday in the presence of a large gathering of foreigners and Chinese. The chairman, Wong Yi-ling, manager of the Kinchong Banking Corporation, in his address of opening, emphasized the fact that it was through cooperation that the association had come to its present size. C. F. R. Keed, chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce, and A. W. J. Watt, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, also spoke.

Professor C. H. Robertson, of the National Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, is visiting Hankow, conducting a series of public lectures to Chinese and foreigners on the development of wireless telephony in China. The lecturer is completing a very successful series in this center.

The National Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., of Hongkong has opened its branch in Hankow, the office being opened for business on November 1. The local manager is S. T. Kong, an American trained mining engineer, who is associated with a number of industrial enterprises. Ma Ying-piu, director general of the Sincere Company and also of this bank, is now in Hankow to see the opening of the branch.

Hunter Mann, chairman of the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce, has organized the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company, Inc., which is operating a steamer service on the upper Yangtze.

Joseph T. Mannix, formerly of the State Legislature of Minnesota and a well-known newspaper man, is now visiting Hankow on his third trip to the Far East. He will proceed to Peking in a few days.

Hankow, November 3, 1923.

## News from South China

The educationalists in Canton, led by President Li Ching-jin of the Government Law College, have issued a public statement refusing to recognize the presidency of Tsao Kun but offering no suggestion as to how he may be forced from Peking.

There was no fighting in Waichow, during the last few days, it is reported. Waichow is the stronghold of Chen Chiung-ming, a political enemy rivaling with Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Kwangtung. Reinforcement is being rushed to the East River districts from Canton, however.

General Li Lieh-chun, a former Tutuh of Kiangsi in the first year of the Republic but a soldier of fortune the last ten years, is a visitor in Canton. He may be assigned the post of a commander to lead an army to Kiangsi in connection with the proposed northern expedition against Tsao Kun to be undertaken by Dr. Sun.

General Fan Shek-sheng of the second corps of the Yunnan Army in Kwangtung, replying to an inquiry, stated that, during his last few months service with the general headquarters of Dr. Sun, he had received only some provisions and ammunitions from the commissary-general, knowing nothing of the several tens of thousands of coolies supplied

for transportation. How Dr. Sun's war chest is being emptied and where the 40,000 coolies pressed into service have gone is a question to be looked into. Since the fratricidal war began in Kwangtung nine months ago among factions of Dr. Sun's followers the Cantonese have been taxed in all manners and thousands of men have been pressed into service.

Loo Mo Chim will probably be the champion land informer in Canton, provided that he succeeds. According to a report from the mayor of Canton to the civil governor, Loo has a list of some 234 alleged lots belonging formerly to the government or temples but now in the hands of private citizens, which are all subject to confiscation. If his reports are correct, the war chest of Dr. Sun will be enlarged by a million dollars available within four months and Loo will get \$200,000 by causing trouble to his fellow residents here.

Students of the higher schools in Hangchow have organized a volunteer corps under the name of *Chekiang Kuo Min Chun* and are asking the Generalissimo of the Constitutional Army in Kwangtung, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for recognition and equipment.

The building contractors in Canton, involving some 914 carpentry and masonry shops of the city, are now on strike as a protest against the division of license fees into classes. The Municipal Department of Public Works of Canton is asking contractors to take out licenses, those offering \$50 will be given a first class license; \$30, second; and \$10, third. Contractors taking out a first class license may undertake any piece of work valued at any amount, while those taking second are limited to works below \$10,000 and third, below \$1,000. It appears that contractors are permitted to classify themselves as high as they would offer for a license.

Owing to financial stringency caused by having all available government income taken away by the military authorities, the several civil departments had to devise their own means to tide them over, and among the popular methods is the requiring of all those having to transact business with the government to pay as high a fee as possible. The South China Supreme Court requires all lawyers to take out a seal of attorney for notary business, charging \$10 a piece, and the secretary of home affairs to the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is trying to tax every physician \$10 each by ordering practitioners to register. The bureau of foreign affairs in Canton is charging from \$10 to \$96 for every passport issued for Cantonese to go abroad. Students to America are being taxed \$46 each for a passport.

October 28 being the 19th day of the 9th moon according to the Chinese calendar, the 12th anniversary of Kwangtung independence, the day when the last Manchu viceroy was driven from Canton, a parade was held in celebration. The parade took the form of an anti-Tsao Kun demonstration.

After a considerable delay over the question of finance, the Kwangtung government has finally organized a bureau of education to supervise the schools of the province. The bureau is a separate department enjoying equal rank with that of the bureau of provincial finance and has a commissioner as the head of the organization. A similar bureau existed during the first and second year of the Republic in Canton but was later abolished, the civil governor directly taking charge of the schools with a chief clerk as his immediate assistant. Upon the return of Chen Chiung-ming to political power in Canton 1920, a commission was created to look after the interest of provincial education with Chen Tu-hsiao, a socialist and leader of the so-called new thought movement, as its first chairman. Upon the last return of Dr. Sun to Canton, the commission was abolished and a bureau with a responsible chief was again created.

General Wu Tchen, commissioner of police of Canton City in the Municipality, has just been made superintendent of police of the Kwangtung Province concurrently with his present duties. The superintendency of police for the province was abolished two years ago when district police affairs were put in the hands of magistrates nominated by the people and made a part of the self-government system. Since the departure of Chen Chiung-ming and the return of Dr. Sun, the district magistrates are no longer nominated by the people but again subject to the pleasure of the civil governor.

H. W.

Canton, October 28, 1923.

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## The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 31, to Tuesday, November 6.)

The general unrest in the Philippines has attracted much attention to that portion of the Far East for many months and more recently by the general opposition of the Filipinos against General Leonard Wood. The various reports sent out from the Philippines since that time indicate that all is not well and is an incentive to study the facts leading up to the present situation. During the week under review nothing of news value has developed in China. Peking is as yet attempting a settlement of her Cabinet difficulties with no bright outlook on this score. A deadlock seems to have come between the Soviet and China, along with the announcement that C. T. Wang, head of the Russo-Chinese Commission is offering his resignation of that post. M. Karakhan, Soviet representative in Peking, still hopes for a conference with Tokio to settle the affairs of Nippon and Russia. Sun Yat-sen in South China according to reports during the week under review is about to take flight, which verifies the predictions of the near collapse of the Canton government.

### The Moros in the Philippines

The various reports coming from the Philippines during the past week or so show that all is far from well and an article appearing in the *Shanghai Times* of recent date, sums up the situation at least from one angle which gives one an idea of some of the underlying factors.

"Again the cable brings the news which has been recurrent periodically in United States history for twenty-five years and in Spanish history for upward of 300 years that 'the Moros are running amuck; the military has started out to crush them finally and forever.'"

"Who are the Moros? The word itself is Spanish, but Orientalized Spanish, not the pure Castilian of the Iberian peninsula, where the same idea is expressed in a slightly dissimilar word, Moors. But both words came into Spanish out of the same derivative the word meaning infidel, or non-Christian. In Spain the infidel was a Moor, in the Philippines a Moro.

"Moreover, the Moors of Europe and the Moros of Asia—the pure stock are of the same white blood; they are of Arab extraction, and thus by lineal descent are the first heirs of Mohammed.

"Better than anything else, these basic historic and ethnological facts will explain, why there nearly always has been trouble between the Moros and the white conquerors of the Philippines. Yet there never has been as much friction between the Moros and either the Spanish or the Americans as there always has been between the Moros and the Filipinos, who are of Malay with crossing of Chinese and Indian blood.

"Since the crushing of the second Filipino rebellion in the early part of this century and retirement of Aguinaldo as an active revolutionary, the United States Government has not had in the Philippines any serious military difficulty except with the Moros. The fact is the Moros have never been conquered. Without formal organization without stated territorial boundary, without any means of taking even a census that it may be known how many of them there are, it has been impossible for successive Governors satisfactorily to treat with them.

"There is, indeed, a sort of twilight zone of diplomacy wherein different envoys from America including Messrs. Taft, Wood, Harrison and others, have been obliged, so the writer has always believed, though it is not on the open record, practically to recognize that the Moros are an independent people and to treat with them as such. Only rarely have their accredited chiefs been willing to acknowledge the suzerainty of America.

"If a writer may be pardoned for in a measure, 'guessing,' at a distance, what has caused a political upheaval, the present one will venture to say that the new Moro uprising is solely the result of the efforts of the Filipinos to achieve political and military control of the archipelago, Moroland along with Luzon and the northern islands.

"The Moros have endured a 'rapprochement' with America. They can have never endured, and can hardly be expected ever to endure, peaceably any relation with the Filipinos except the ancient one of being the object of foray, loot, pillage and tribute. When it appears that the Filipinos can even talk with confidence of 'taking over the island' the Moros will take up arms, as they have. No Filipino, they say, shall ever boss them. Such has been their consistent history for centuries.

"But—the Moros will not trade the authority of the United States for that of the Filipinos. They will fight first and die, if need be.

### Former Inhabitation of Philippines by Chinese

"Important discoveries with regard to the pre-historic past of the Philippine islands have been made by an archaeological expedition headed by Dr. Carl E. Guthe, according to a report received from the University of Michigan. Dr. Guthe hints strongly for the first time that Chinese formerly inhabited the island, a conclusion which he says is substantiated by the deposits unearthed by him during the last year.

Material so far discovered includes hundreds of pieces of pottery, broken and unbroken, much of it of the Ming period, some Tang, some Sung, and much yet to be identified. There also have been found human bones, chip-stone and iron implements and weapons, copper and bronze articles, gold inlaid teeth and gold, shell, coral, glass and stone ornaments. Dr. Guthe values several of the articles at many thousands of dollars each, apart from their scientific value. They become the property of the University and will be taken there, giving the school the only collection of its kind in the world.

### Cabinet Meeting in Peking Ends in Disorder

Much interests has been aroused in Peking during the week under review over the election of a new Premier for Tsao Kun's Cabinet. The difference of opinion with regard to the two men chosen for this particular office caused so much dissention at the last Cabinet meeting when the main question on the agenda was to vote on the nomination of Sun Pao-chi and Wu Ching-lien, as Premier, that a scuffle ensued between the oppositionists of each party. The meeting opened at three o'clock on Monday and when it was found that Wu Ching-lien was not present, a member of the Opposition took the floor and contended that Wu Ching-lien's term had ended and that it was necessary to appoint a new speaker. The report goes on to say that "tremendous local interest was centered on this afternoon's first extraordinary meeting of Parliament, when the main question on the agenda was the vote on the nomination of Mr. Sun Pao-chi as Premier. Lurid proceedings were expected as it was known that a group of Ching-lien's opponents intended to bring up at the beginning of the meeting the question of his right to retain the Speakership.

"The seconder of the nomination strongly supported the view that Mr. Wu Ching-lien was not qualified and a vote was about to be taken when Mr. Wu, accompanied by body-

guard, entered the House and immediately proceeded to the Chair but Mr. Tu Po-ying intercepted him and attempted to push him away. Thereupon a scuffle ensued and an uproar followed, during which the majority of the members left the House, Mr. Wu Ching-lien following. The meeting thus ended."

### Deadlock in Russo-Chinese Negotiations

In spite of the fact that Peking appointed during the week under review, a representative to supervise China's rights in Russia, Russia cannot accept this appointment due to the fact that normal relations have never been resumed between the Soviet and China. A late attempt was made in this connection by M. Karakhan, Soviet representative in Peking, when he addressed his credentials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, who stated in return that when they deemed the time opportune they would send an answer. Li Chiao who has studied the Russian situation and diplomatic affairs for many years and whose stand on the question of Russo-Chinese friendship is known quite well enough, was accredited this special position. This appointment would undoubtedly contribute to the mutual understanding and rapprochement between the two countries. The Federal government, however, esteem it would be right to defer the appointment of the Chinese Diplomatic representative until the diplomatic relations between the two countries will be resumed.

### Figures Showing Marked Changes in Japan Following the Quake

"The figures for Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka's foreign trade have undergone a marked change since the earthquake disaster. During September the foreign trade through these three ports amounted to: Exports 63,240,000 yen, and imports 72,000,000 yen, in all, 135,240,000 yen.

"This total is a steep decrease of about 50 percent, compared with the corresponding figures in the same month last year. The decrease is, of course, attributable to the destruction of Yokohama.

### Begins to Recover

"With the coming of October, trade began to make some recovery. The total of exports for the first 10 days of that month through Yokohama reached 14,080,000 yen, an increase by 76.2 percent over the total during the first 10 days of August. Imports were insignificant.

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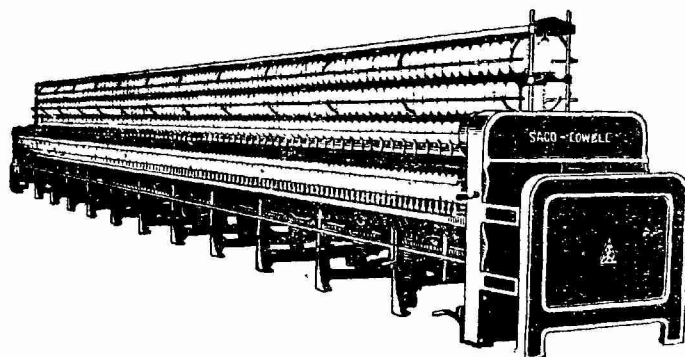
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Outports

Trade conditions in Yokohama are in a terrible condition. The only stuff being exported is raw silk and an almost insignificant quantity of crepe and general commodities; while importations have totally disappeared. This state of affairs will continue to prevail as long as water and land communication facilities remain in the condition they are now.

#### Kobe and Osaka Get Busy

"On the contrary, Osaka and Kobe are busy. During September, 28,531,000 yen's worth of goods was exported through Kobe, and 54,457,000 yen imported, the total being 82,988,000 yen, a decrease by 12,250,000 yen, compared with the previous month.

In Osaka, during the same month, 26,721,000 yen's worth of exports, and 12,285,000 yen imports were effected, the total being an increase only by 1,955,000 yen over the previous month. Foreign trade through Kobe and Osaka has been little affected by the quake and fire in Kioto.

"During the first 10 days of October, however, the figures for both ports witnessed a sharp swell; the total exports from Kobe during the period under review increased by 122 percent over the same period of August, and by 157 percent compared with the corresponding period last year; and in importation, the total increased by 8 percent over the same period of August and by 179 percent in comparison with the same period last year."

#### GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

**November 1.**—Entire British nation in mourning over death of Bonar Law.—Villagers in district of Rhineland adopt Ku Klux Klan tactics to suppress the leaders with hopes of relief.—Washington report says U. S. is not discouraged over reservations made by Poincare of France on scope of work to be undertaken by proposed committee of experts examining into matter of reparations and Germany's capacity to pay.—Official Chinese commercial and industrial mission headed by Chang Chien, Jr., arrives in Paris to study industrial conditions.

**November 2.**—Downfall of Stresemann Cabinet in Germany appears imminent owing to threatened withdrawal of Socialists.—Britain refuses to recognize Rhineland

Republic due to the fact that it is contrary to Treaty of Versailles.—The government in Greece will perhaps change from monarchy to a republic, following the recent mutiny.

**November 3.**—Economic Conference meeting in London adopts resolutions tending to secure Imperial uniformity in invoices, bills of lading, and judgments rendering Empire governments engaging in trade with other part of Empire equal to same taxation.—French view on reparations question causes much concern in Washington.—Great Britain and America come to agreement with mutual concessions as to right of search of steamers suspected of carrying alcoholic liquor

**November 4.**—One Empire and one nation is trade plan of Stanley Baldwin speaking at Manchester and failure commits government to extensive scheme of protection within the Empire.—France accepts idea of commission of inquiry into what Germany could pay under such conditions as would make enquiry futile, according to President Coolidge's ideas.—Court of Enquiry into disaster at Santa Barbara was severe on officers holding them to be inefficient and negligent, according to New York report.—Immigration quotas of Russia, Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Egypt, and Palestine are exhausted as result of admission of 12,000 who arrived in October in the United States.—Admiral Anderson, who recently gave up command of American Asiatic fleet, arrives San Francisco.

**November 6.**—Unless France's debts to Great Britain and America are reduced in same proportions, it is reported semi-officially, that France cannot accept a partial reduction of German debt.—Strike of Melbourne policemen results in serious rioting and looting doing damage to extent of 50,000.

**November 7.**—Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, is likely to be recalled owing to speech delivered in Champagne, which was regarded as pro-French and embarrassing to American government.—Disturbances occur in Berlin as prices soar throughout city increasing cost of necessities of life.—No decision is as yet rendered with regard to inquiry into reparations problem, however situation is still hopeful.



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## New Books and Publications

## More on the Open Door

*The Open Door Doctrine in Relation to China* by Mingchien Joshua Bau, Ph. D., New York: The Macmillan Co. Shanghai, Edward Evans and Sons. Price Mex. \$5.50.

China remained an isolated nation over two thousand years. Her geographical position was such that intercourse with the outer world, in those remote ages, when communication was in a primitive condition, was almost impossible. The Indian monks who crossed the Himalayas in 68 A.D. were the first strangers to come to China. The first Europeans who came to China were the Portuguese who landed in 1517 at St. John's Island, South China, and later in 1557 occupied Macao. The Spaniards crossed over from Manila in 1575. The Dutch occupied Formosa in 1622 and sent an embassy to Peking to ask for trade concessions. Russia first appeared in 1653 in China and applied for commercial privileges. Still China remained closed to the world at large. It was the British who opened China to the world, after the infamous opium war of 1840. China suffered a defeat in this war, and as a result the treaty of Nanking was signed in 1842 whereby the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai were opened. Following this the Americans signed a treaty of commerce on July 3, 1844, and later the French and others. Britain fought another war with China (1858-1860) which opened China finally to the world. Finding China weak and not efficient in homicide the European powers started a campaign of plunder, and started robbing China of her territory bit by bit. They applied spheres of influences to China, and setting at naught all the moral principles trod under their feet all the rights of China relating to her sovereignty. China's last effort to free herself from the European powers was the Boxer Uprising of 1900 following the general scramble for leases and concessions in 1898.

China has had an invaluable friend in America. In order to put an end to the cutthroat competition among the Western nations in China John Hay, the great American statesman, announced the Open Door Doctrine in 1899 and 1900, by which China's territorial integrity was respected, and equal rights of trade allowed to all the powers. But it was rather late as China had already lost toward the close of the nineteenth century no less than nine of her dependencies, as Dr. Bau shows clearly in the book under review. The leased territories constituted a great menace to the integrity of China, as they were located at strategic points, "depriving China of the best military and naval bases."

Dr. Bau gives a scholarly history of the origin of the Open Door Doctrine, and passes on to the practical assertion of the doctrine in the course of which he outlines the history of Japan's policy of imperialistic expansion on the continent of Asia, showing how Japan violated the Open Door in Manchuria, and how Russia did so by her attempts at the establishment of a municipal administration at Harbin. In this matter too China's territorial integrity was vigorously defended by the American Secretary of State, Elihu Root.

In 1908 when the Taft Administration came into office the Doctrine changed in its application, and came to mean equal opportunity in commerce and industry one of the results of which was the Banking Consortium.

In the old form of the Doctrine of Open Door there were some hidden dangers as it did not preclude the possibility of active intervention in the finances of China in case of bankruptcy or insolvency. So at the Washington Conference, February 6, 1922 "the meaning of the integrity of China was given a definite expression." Article 1 of the Nine Power treaty respecting the principles and policies to be followed in relation to China, stipulates:

"The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government. . . ."

Dr. Bau is already famous in political circles for his great work "The Foreign Relation of China" and we hope that this brilliant account of the history of the 'open door' which is certainly a very useful work, showing his great powers of research, will make him still more famous.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, October 27, 1923.

# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

*Professor of History and Government, St. John's University*

*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Affairs

*Topic 1: Living up to the Naval Limitation Treaty*

References: P. 347

Questions: 1. What kind of a sale was held in October by the United States Navy? 2. Why and how was it unique? What was its purpose? 3. Are other sales to occur of a similar nature? Why? 4. What do these sales show? Of what significance is this?

*Topic 2: Filipino Affairs*

References: P. 376

Questions: 1. Is single party control a good thing in a country? Why? 2. What is Governor General Wood doing? 3. Who are the leading politicians in the Philippines? 4. What is the attitude of these men toward Governor Wood? 5. What is the attitude of the Moros toward the American government? 6. What is the attitude of the American government toward Governor Wood in the present Filipino situation?

*Topic 3: Affairs in Japan*

References: Pp. 375-6

Questions: 1. What is the present status of Japanese-Soviet relations? 2. Who is now Soviet envoy to the Far East? 3. Why is martial law being enforced in parts of Japan? 4. What can you say in reference to health conditions in Tokyo?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

*Topic 1: "Tsao Kun the Mysterious"*

References: Pp. 347-9

Questions: 1. In what way is President Tsao regarded as being "mysterious?" 2. What is said as to the trick played by the President upon the Diplomatic Corps in Peking? What effect does the playing of such tricks have on the international reputation of China? Why? 3. Analyse the last sentence in this article: What basis in fact is there for it? Explain carefully.

*Topic 2: Is a Peace Plan Practicable for China?*

References: Pp. 345-6, 358

Questions: 1. What are the requirements for this plan? 2. Why have prizes been offered? 3. Who is Mr. Tseu Yih-zan, and what are his ideas? 3. What do you think of the proposal of placing all of China's railways and means of communication under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs? 4. Has the offer of prizes already justified itself? Explain.

*Topic 3: Affairs in Canton*

References: Pp. 350, 352, 374-5, 372

Questions: 1. What does the title to Mr. Hin Wong's article indicate? 2. What evidence does he offer as to the "darkness" of the Cantonese "spot"? 3. How long has Dr. Sun been in Canton this time? 4. What do reports indicate as to the length of his stay there now? 5. Give instances of con-

fiscation being carried on in the Canton area? 6. Discuss the question of "public property" in Canton.

## 3. Commerce and Finance

*Topic 1: Opportunity for Chinese Business Men*

References: Pp. 349-50

Questions: 1. Give instances showing how the disaster in Japan has had far reaching effects on the whole of the Far East? 2. How does Mr. Lee think Japan will solve the financial problems which have followed the earthquake and fire in that country? 3. What effect has been felt in China cotton manufacturing? 4. How have the prices of silk been affected? 5. What suggestions are made by Mr. Lee in reference to Chinese business men, and to what conclusions does he arrive?

*Topic 2: Finance in Canton*

References: Pp. 350, 352, 372

Questions: 1. What can you say in reference to the financial aid of the overseas Chinese for Dr. Sun? 2. How are the troops in Kwangtung affecting trade? Give instances. 3. What is the present condition of the Bank of Kwangtung? Explain carefully. 4. How much money is needed daily to support Dr. Sun's warriors? 5. Discuss the price of land in Canton.

*Topic 3: U. S. Purchases in Shanghai*

References: Pp. 354, 356

Questions: 1. Why should this report have come from the office of the American Consul General? 2. What are the functions of a consul? 3. How do the purchases from America in 1923 compare with those in 1922? 4. What kinds of egg products are purchased? 5. Where do the furs come from which are shipped from Shanghai to the U. S. A.? 6. Which group of products stands highest in value?

*Topic 4: American Cigarettes*

References: Pp. 366-7

Questions: 1. What is the origin of the word cigarette? 2. What peculiarity of the cigarette trade is commented upon? 3. What can you say as to the manufacturing of cigarettes in China? 4. What are the main arguments made in reference to cigarette smoking?

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### Foreigners in Szechuen

A private report has been received from a reliable source which gives further details concerning the difficulties of living a peaceful life in Szechuen, particularly in the vicinity of Chungking. It seems that a few months ago Mr. Stamm, a Standard Oil employee was captured by bandits near Luchow, and held for a ransom of \$2,000. It was recently learned that the ransom was paid and Mr. Stamm released. On October 25, during the morning, a band of armed men appeared at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation six miles below Chungking and demanded the foreign manager and the compradore. After much persuasion they left after being paid a sum of \$200 but captured three Chinese, however, from a nearby village. It is estimated there were more than 200 bandits in the group. An armed guard from the U. S. S. *Palos* was sent down later to the installation. The foreigners living in the mountains across the river from Chungking are feeling somewhat nervous as many bandits are at large, shooting at any time during the night. Other experiences were included in the report showing the many insults the foreigners receive from day to day from the soldiers and bandits, who infest the country, which makes it appear that after a short time it will be unsafe for foreigners to travel or live in that section of China.

### Came to Orient for Health; Glad to Escape with Life

William Smith of Manchester, England, who came out to China last spring on a trip for his health, but who got caught in the Lincheng Bandit Outrage has finally sailed for his home in England after going through another harrowing experience in the Japanese earthquake. According to a letter recently received from Mr. Smith he feels that his trip to the Orient in search of health was filled with sufficient experiences not on the tourist schedule to satisfy him. After getting out of the bandit affair, Mr. Smith went to Tientsin where he remained with friends until he had partially recovered his health. Then he started for Japan by way of Korea but became ill again and was confined in a hospital in Korea for a considerable time. When he was able to travel he went to Japan and got there in time to go through the earthquake, although not in the Tokyo-Yokohama district. He is 65 years of age!

## In the United States Court for China

C. C. SHAW.

Plaintiff

vs.

JNO. E. HUGHES CO. INC.,

Defendant.

Cause No. 2338

Civil No. 858

SUMMONS

### The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

#### GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.,

found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,  
Judge of the United States Court for China, at  
Shanghai, China, Nov. 2, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

## Financial Notes

Direct surveys of the business situation in the United States early in October indicate that trade is more active than is generally supposed, and that substantial improvement is daily taking place in many of the important industries. The most remarkable feature of the situation is that the improvement is occurring under hand-to-mouth buying, very little forward buying being reported. Building activity, which formed the basis of the recovery from the depression, shows a steady upward movement. Normally there is a decline in building permits in August, but this year there was no seasonal drop. Rents remain high, and it is apparent that the demand for new housing will continue to attract investors to building for some time to come. The immediate effects of the Japanese disaster have included a falling off in the routine demand for steel products, but an increased demand from this source is reported in the wire nail, lumber and cement markets. The falling off in the demand for steel is regarded as temporary, and the demand for lumber, cement, nails and other building materials is expected to show a substantial increase within the next few weeks. Except in the oil and wheat-farming industries, the entire economic situation is fundamentally sound and favorable to business expansion; but complete confidence is a necessary ingredient in prosperity pudding, and the political situation does not allow us to have complete confidence, although some hope of improvement is entertained even in that field. *The American Exchange National Bank, New York.*

### Silk Stocks in America

Warehouse figures compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Silk Association of America were made public (October 5). Imports during the month declined to the extent of more than 8,000 bales, due to the absence of new shipments from Yokohama. Imports of Japan silk were more than 5,000 bales less than in August. The effects of the Japanese disaster will, it is believed, be more apparent in the November figures. Approximate deliveries to American mills during September were also smaller than during the previous month; stocks, however, were almost 2,000 bales larger, in spite of the lessening of the imports. This was due to the fact that silk which had been shipped on the *President Pierce* and the *Empress of Australia*, amounting to 4,349 bales, of which 2,709 were Japan, and 1,640 all others, was at New York railroad terminals September 1. This silk is included in the October 1 stocks.

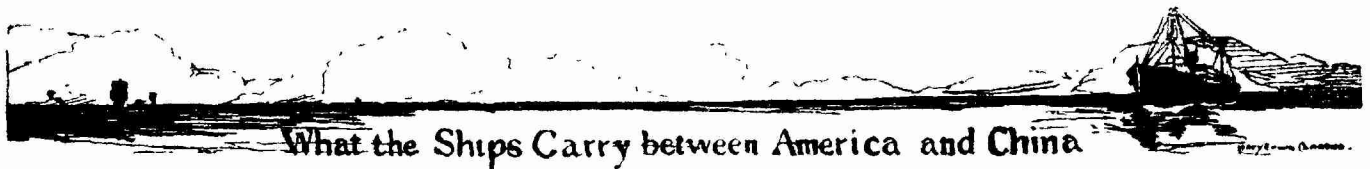
The stocks September 1 totaled 25,459 bales, of which 344 were European, 20,058 Japan, and 5,057 all others. Imports during September amounted to 28,837 bales, composed of 643 European, 22,666 Japan, and 5,527 all other bales. The total amount available during September, therefore, was 54,296 bales, composed of 987 European bales, 42,724 Japan, and 10,585 all others. Stocks October 1 totaled 27,367 consisting of 345 European bales, 21,093 Japan, and 5,929 all others. Approximate deliveries to American mills during September amounted to 26,929 bales, of which 642 were European, 21,631 Japan, and 4,656 all others.

### Java in Throes of Depression

Henry R. Cooper, general manager for the Far Eastern District of the Pressed Steel Car Co., of New York and Pittsburgh Pa., and the subsidiary, the Koppel Industrial Car & Equipment Co., has returned to Shanghai from a six months' business trip to Java. According to Mr. Cooper, the Dutch East Indies, although potentially wealthy, are at present in the throes of a trade, as well as an administrative depression. On account of the peculiarities of the Java-Dutch administration, they are endeavoring to collect back excess profit taxes, causing great amounts of capital to leave the Islands, and the imposition of numerous and bothersome stamp taxes, as well as the increase in others, considerably interferes with business operations. From Mr. Cooper's observations during his sojourn, he thinks that the busiest people throughout Java at present are the auditors, lawyers and the criminal courts. The prospects for trade with American firms are well looked after in Sourabaya by Mr. Rollin R. Winslow, who was acting American Consul in Vladivostok at the time of the evacuation of the foreign consuls when the city was taken over by the Red Government.

The New York Times printed on Sunday, October 7, the largest edition in its history—probably the largest regular edition ever published by any New York newspaper. It consisted of twelve sections, comprising a total of 192 pages (176 full-size newspaper pages). The total weight of paper in the edition of 565,000 copies is 877 tons, or 1,754,000 pounds. There were 501 columns of news, special features and pictures, and 862 columns of advertising—the largest volume of spontaneous advertisements ever printed in a single day in a regular edition of a New York newspaper.





## Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—a Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pices; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1, 29 equal Gold \$2.

|                                        |                                  |          |                                        |                 |                                        |                    |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| To Scranton.                           | Silk Pongees, Shantung.          | 15.35    | Leather, Sole.                         | 12              | Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,600                | Pls. 1,215         |
| Silk, Raw, Rereeled:                   | Tea, Black, Hankow.              | 32       | Olives                                 | 15              | Iron Bars                              | 1,688              |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 10 Pls. 10 05 | Tea, Black, Kiukiang.            | 51       | Silk Piece Goods.                      | 1.38            | Apples, Fresh                          | 93                 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:             | Tea, Green:                      |          | Silk Pongees, Honan.                   | 15.38           | Bacon and Hams                         | 3                  |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 10               | Gunpowder, Kiukiang              | 3        | Packings, Unclassed                    | 10              | Bleaching Powder                       | 169                |
| To White Hall.                         | Young Hyson,                     | 24       | Soda, Caustic                          | 752             | Canned Asparagus                       | 163                |
| Silk Cocoons, Domestic Pierced:        | " " other Ports                  | 41       | Tobacco, Leaf                          | 1,719           | Canned Fruits                          | 390                |
| Shanghai, Bls. 47                      | Hair, Human                      | 100      | Tobacco, Prepared                      | 12              | Flour, Corn                            | 51                 |
| Other Ports, Bls. 16.                  | Egg Yolk, Dried                  | 15       | Oil, Lubricating                       | 43,349          | Flour, Oat                             | 70                 |
| To Houston.                            | Feathers                         | 75       | Turpentine, Vegetable                  | 880             | Fruits, Dried                          | 62                 |
| Hair, Human                            | Rhubarb                          | 25       | Cigarettes                             | 75,000          | Milk, Evaporated                       | 942                |
| To Newton,                             | Straw Braid, Mottled             | 106      | Shoes                                  | 531             | Oranges, Fresh                         | 221                |
| Silk, Waster:                          | Hats, Rush                       | 1,379    | Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs                    | 4,138           | Packings, Unclassed                    | 17                 |
| Shanghai, Bls. 47                      | Skin Clothing, Lamb              | 200      | 30.                                    | Hk. Tls.        | Quebracho Extract                      | 259                |
| Other Ports, Bls. 21                   | Skins, Moufflon                  | 185      | S. S. Siberia Maru, September 17       |                 | Raisins                                | 777                |
| To St. John.                           | Carpets                          | 1,034    | From U. S. A.                          |                 | Sugar of Milk                          | 252                |
| Skins, Badger                          | S. S. Kaga Maru, October 1,      |          | Flour, Wheat                           | Pls.            | Canned Fruits                          | Doz. 262           |
| To Parry Sound.                        | from U. S. A.                    |          | S. S. West Iron, October 4             |                 | Canned Fish                            | 161                |
| Carpets                                |                                  |          | From Vancouver.                        |                 | Canned Vegetables                      | 520                |
| To Chicago.                            |                                  |          | Bricks                                 | Pcs. 81,000     | Catsup                                 | 1,502              |
| Tea, Green:                            |                                  |          | S. S. Manila Maru, October 8.          |                 | Jans                                   | 297                |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo.                     | Cotton Flannel, grey, 40 in Pcs. | 24       | from U. S. A.                          |                 | Oil, Lubricating, Mineral              | Galls. 24,240      |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang                    | Motor-cars                       | 4        | S. S. West Iron, October 11.           |                 | Cigarettes                             | Mille 31,100       |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang                  | Motor-trucks                     | 3        | from U. S. A.                          |                 | Lemons fresh                           | Pcs. 23,250        |
| " " other Ports                        | Typewriters                      | 12       | Carbon, Black                          | Pls. 190        | Shoes                                  | Pairs 466          |
| Young Kiukiang                         | Waterproof Cloth                 | 113      | Flour, Wheat                           | 12,724          | Treasure:                              |                    |
| To New York.                           | Cotton Yarn, Grey, Co-           | 15       | Wheat                                  | 15,004          | Silver Bars                            | Hk. Tls. 1,061,949 |
| Silk, Raw, Rereeled:                   | unts over 45                     | Pls. 656 | Cigarettes                             | Mille 45,000    | S. S. President Jefferson, October 12. |                    |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 492           | Iron Nails, Wire                 | 423      | From Montevideo.                       |                 | from U. S. A.                          |                    |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Rereeled:             | Iron Wire Shorts                 | 1,647    | Canned Meats                           | Doz. 600        | Copper Ingots                          | Pls. 840           |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 410              | Iron, Galvanized:                | 1,021    | S. S. West Iron, October 11.           |                 | Apples, Fresh                          | 60                 |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 90            | Iron, Wire Shots                 | 4        | from U. S. A.                          |                 | Bones, Cow                             | 600                |
| Yellow, S'hai, Bls. 30                 | Tinned Plates, Plain             | 166      | Timber:                                |                 | Cheese                                 | 2                  |
| " " other Ports, Bls. 74               | Tinned Tacks, Cut                | 896      | Softwood, Ordinary Saw                 |                 | Flour, Wheat                           | 11,989             |
| Silk, Raw, Filature:                   | Bones, Cow                       | 1,797    | Sup. Ft. 1,805,369                     |                 | Milk, Evaporated                       | 1,788              |
| Wild, other Ports, Bls. 70             | Glucoses                         | 293      | Softwood, Merchant-                    |                 | Paints, Unclassed                      | 7                  |
|                                        | Indigo Pastes, Artificial        | 2,402    | able                                   | Sup. Ft. 76,274 | Bedsteads                              | Pcs. 366           |
|                                        | Ink, Printing                    | 1        | S. S. President Cleveland, October 12. |                 | Canned Salmons                         | Doz. 320           |
|                                        | Leadfoil and Tinfoil             |          | from U. S. A.                          |                 | Cigarettes                             | Mille 55,000       |
|                                        | Leather, Calf                    |          | Waterproof Cloth                       | Yds. 936        | Varnish                                | Galls. 110         |

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld &amp; Son

**China Cotton:**—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of strong markets, with the general public taking more interest in the staple than for some time past and the net result for the week is an advance of about two taels, this being the first real upward movement during the season, and with practically over ten taels above the figure started with at the early part of September. When a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings, and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying both by local mills and Japanese exporters who were encouraged by the firm attitude of American and Indian markets.

From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a high level of prices, but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far and would rather advise buying on good declines. The situation continues to hinge on the developments of the Mid-Americans and Indians, coupled with the attitude of interior movements.

**Yarn:**—As was to be expected, we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week with prices advanced from five to six taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. Looking at the situation in the raw material, and stocks in the interior marts, we believe that the yarn market should show more favorable in the near future.

Liverpool, November, 1, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Fully Middling Spot | 17.78 Pence |
| " " January         | 17.14 "     |
| " " March           | 16.94 "     |

Market:—Firm.

New York, November, 1, 1923.

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| New York Market:—December | 30.50 Cents |
| January                   | 29.98 "     |
| March                     | 30.00 "     |
| May                       | 30.98 "     |
| July                      | 29.46 "     |
| Spot                      | 31.25 "     |

Market:—Steady.

Bombay, October, 31, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Broach, F. G. April/May      | Rps. 545 per Khandy |
| Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan. | 435 "               |
| Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.        | 507 "               |

Market:—Firm.

Shanghai Market:—

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Tungchow, Spot     | Tls. 45.00 |
| Shanghai, Spot     | 42.50      |
| M-ginned, Spot     | 43.00      |
| Taichong, Spot     | 44.00      |
| Shensi, No. 1 Spot | 44.50      |
| Ningpo, Spot       | 42.00      |

Market:—Firm.



# In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.  
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.  
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.  
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

U. S. MARSHAL, } Thurston R. Porter.  
DISBURSING OFFICER, }  
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.  
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

## MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

## ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING } Nelson E. Lurton.  
COMMITTEE: } W. W. Blume  
                  } Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

## Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; on application for appointment of special administrator; testimony taken of E. S. Cunningham.

## (Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 530, U. S. v. L. Slegman; plea of guilty entered.  
" 3, " " " 524, U. S. v. G. Mark; plea of guilty entered.  
" 3, " Civil " 133, M. Brydon v. G. E. Young; on motion for judgment by default; documentary evidence submitted.  
" 3, " Crim. " 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; testimony taken of Malala Singh, Sung Sze Sing, I. Schierhorst, defendant; submitted.

## Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; order appointing administrator.  
" 1, " " " 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al; order approving trustee's report and application for discharge.  
" 2, " " " 2138, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; order for service by publication.  
" 5, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; order of dismissal.

HEWITT D. RODGER et al. PLAINTIFFS, v. A. TILTON STEELE, DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1929; decided June 5, 1923.)

## SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Judgments:** PRIORITY: In the absence of statute or special equities a prior judgment is entitled to satisfaction before a subsequent one.
2. **ID.: ATTORNEYS' LIENS:** The judgment upon which a lien accrues under Extraterritorial Remedial Code, sec. 23, must be in the client's favor.
3. **ID.: INTEREST:** Where property is insufficient to satisfy two judgments the holder of the prior one will not be allowed interest after the rendition of the second judgment provided he might then have satisfied his judgment in full.

(ON CLERK'S APPLICATION FOR INSTRUCTIONS.)

Messrs. Williams, Franklin & Faison, by Mr. Franklin, pro se.  
H. D. Rodger, Esquire, pro se.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On November 3, 1922, judgment was rendered in this cause providing:

"that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the said amount of 20% of said judgment, to wit, fifteen hundred dollars (G\$1,500.00) U. S. Currency with interest thereon from September 23, 1922, the date of filing their complaint, together with their costs; and the clerk is directed to apply on this judgment so much as may be necessary of any portion in his hands of the judgment recovered in Cause No. 1798 by defendant, the balance to be paid over to him.

On November 16, 1922, the law firm of Williams, Franklin & Faison filed in this cause a notice to the effect:

"that the undersigned claim a lien to the extent of any and all funds in the hands of the Clerk of the United States Court for China, upon the judgment in the above entitled matter."

On January 20, 1923, a judgment was rendered by the United States Commissioner for China in favor of said law firm and against the present defendant providing:

"that the plaintiffs recover from the defendant the sum of Taels 250.00 with interest in the sum of Taels 4.00, together with their costs.

"That the lien filed by the plaintiffs against the balance of the fund over and above the judgment, interest and costs in the case of H. D. Rodger and R. S. Haskell vs. A. T. Steele adjudicated by the United States Court for China, and now in the hands of the Clerk of said Court, is foreclosed against this defendant and in favor of these plaintiffs, the latter to have satisfaction of this judgment in full out of this balance, as above mentioned, in so far as it is consistent with the judgment rendered in the case which created said balance."

It appears that the "portion in his (the clerk's) hands of the judgment recovered in Cause No. 1798 by defendant" is G\$1,750.00, which amount is not sufficient to satisfy both judgments, and as the defendant in this case has left the jurisdiction and no other property appears to be available, the Clerk has requested instructions as to how said fund shall be applied.

The judgment in this case, being prior in time, is, in the absence of a statute or special equities, entitled to be satisfied first. But this judgment is not only prior in time, for the second judgment is expressly made subject to this in that it is to be satisfied only "in so far as it is consistent" therewith. Moreover the

1. Cyc. XXIII, 1378.

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard' Swain's estate; order appointing special administrator.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 1, 1923, Crim No. 530, U. S. v. L. Slegman; defendant warned.  
 " 3, " " " 524, U. S. v. G. Mark; defendant assessed costs and warned.  
 " 5, " Civil " 131, M. Brydon v. G. E. Young; judgment for plaintiff.  
 " 3, " Crim. " 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; defendant warned.  
 " 5, " Estate " 38, In re Henry George Talcott's will; order appointing executor.  
 " 5, " Civil " 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; order of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 31, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; plaintiff's brief.  
 " 31, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; affidavit.  
 " 31, " " " 2186, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; demurrer.  
 " 31, " " " 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; marshal's return of summons.  
 " 31, " " " 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; summons issued.  
 " 31, " " " 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; summons issued.  
 Nov. 1, " " " 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; depositions; inventory; oath, and bond of administrator; letters of administration.  
 " 1, " " " 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; stipulation.  
 " 1, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; stipulation.  
 " 1, " " " 2343, Artindale v. Artindale; petition; summons issued.  
 " 2, " " " 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion for allowance of preferred claim; notice of motion.  
 " 2, " " " 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; affidavits; bond; summons issued; writ of attachment issued.  
 " 2, " Corp'n. " 148, The American Chinese Steam Navigation Co.; articles of incorporation.  
 " 2, " Cause " 2017, In re Joseph E. Walker's will; petition; deposition; oath of executrix.  
 " 3, " " " 1170, Teu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; stipulation.  
 " 3, " " " 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; marshal's return of summons; appearance of counsel for defendant.  
 " 3, " " " 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; marshal's return of summons.  
 " 3, " " " 2343, Artindale v. Artindale; marshal's return of summons.  
 " 3, " " " 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; petition; summons issued.  
 " 3, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; petition for writ of error; assignment of errors; motion to allow bill of exceptions, etc.  
 " 3, " " " 2296, In re Oscar W. Lindorff's will; petition; deposition; affidavit; oath of executrix.  
 " 5, " " " 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; cross-interrogatories.

judgment<sup>2</sup> upon which a lien may accrue in favor of an attorney must be a judgment *for* the client; obviously it would be absurd to allow a lien upon a judgment *against* a client which could only be enforced at the expense of the judgment creditor. Now the only lien filed by plaintiffs before the Commissioner, and the only lien sought to be enforced by the latter, purports to be upon the judgment in this cause which was not in favor of their client, but against him. Clearly it secured no new rights for said plaintiffs. Had they filed the notice in Cause No. 1798, where the judgment was in their client's favor, the result would have been different.

Nor do we see any occasion for applying the doctrine of the case<sup>3</sup> cited by said plaintiffs. There has been no attachment in this case and no order of sale, and the facts are so different from those of the case in question that it affords little assistance here.

The plaintiffs herein having a prior judgment for a specific amount with interest and costs and an explicit direction to the Clerk to satisfy the same from funds in his hands, we cannot see that it is affected in any way by a subsequent judgment purporting to foreclose a lien which really does not exist.

The only question which arises here, as we view it, is the amount of interest to which the plaintiffs in this case are entitled. The judgment provides that interest shall begin to run on September 23, 1922, but does not state how long it shall continue. In view of of this and of the fact that defendant never perfected an appeal nor even filed a supersedeas bond, we are disposed to believe that it would be inequitable to allow plaintiffs to collect at the expense of these other judgment creditors, the full amount of interest up to the present or beyond the date of the latter's judgment. For by the rendition of said second judgment, plaintiffs herein had at least constructive notice that there were other claimants to this fund and there being then no impediment to the collection of the full amount due them, we think they should have called upon the Clerk for the satisfaction of their judgment, leaving the full balance then existing for the second judgment creditors. And on the principle that "equity regards that as done which ought to have been done" we shall treat the rights of plaintiffs herein as having accrued on January 30, 1923.

2. Extrater. Remedial Code, sec. 23, (4). Cf. Corpus Juris VI, 780.

3. Thomas v. Johnson, 137 Ind. 244; 36 N. E. 893.

(Continued next week)

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; transcript of testimony.  
 " 5, " " " 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; marshal's return of summons.  
 (By the Commissioner)  
 Oct. 31, 1923, Civil No. 134, General Accident, Fire and Life Insurance Co. v. A. H. Swan; replication.  
 " 31, " " " 138, G. Candel v. C. Boer; marshal's return of summons.  
 " 31, " " " 139, E. K. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; marshal's return of summons.  
 " 31, " " " 142, Aikosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; petition; summons issued.  
 Nov. 1, " " " 142, Aikosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; marshal's return of summons.  
 " 2, " Crim. " 530, U. S. v. L. Slegman; complaint.  
 " 3, " " " 531, U. S. v. G. Johnson; complaint.  
 " 5, " Estate " 38, In re Henry George Talcott's will; petition; inventory; deposition; oath of executor; letters testamentary.



# CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

| Shanghai North to Nanking—Up |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | Nanking to Shanghai North—Down |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-----------|------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| (Main Line)                  |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | (Main Line)                    |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| STATIONS                     | Local | Fast  | Local | 3rd & 4th | N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail | 3rd & 4th | Local | N.L. T.P.L. Express | Local | Fast  | Local | Local | Night Express R. S. | STATIONS                       | Local | Fast | Local | Local | Fast | 3rd & 4th | 3rd & 4th | Fast | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | T.P.L. Mail | S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express |
| Shanghai North d.            |       | 7.00  | 7.15  | 7.35      | 9.30                     | 9.50      | 12.10 | 12.30               | 15.25 | 17.15 | 17.45 | 19.35 | 23.30               | Peking d.                      |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 9.05       | —     | —           | —                                   |
| Nanking d.                   |       | 7.28  | 7.45  | 8.03      | —                        | 10.31     | 12.41 | 12.58               | 16.01 | 17.47 | 18.15 | 20.05 | 0.02                | Tientsin East a.               |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 13.00      | —     | 14.35       | 9.35                                |
| Soochow d.                   |       | 8.59  | —     | —         | —                        | 11.14     | 12.53 | 14.43               | 18.24 | 19.39 | —     | —     | 1.39                | Do. d.                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | —          | —     | —           | —                                   |
| Wushih d.                    | 7.00  | 9.59  | —     | —         | 10.44                    | 12.02     | 14.12 | 15.38               | 19.34 | 20.36 | —     | —     | 2.38                | Tientsin Central a.            |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 13.20      | —     | —           | 10.00                               |
| Changchow d.                 | 8.14  | 10.56 | —     | —         | 11.41                    | 12.49     | 15.28 | 16.38               | —     | 21.38 | —     | —     | 3.42                | Do. d.                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 21.57      | —     | —           | 10.50                               |
| Taiyang d.                   | 9.30  | 11.52 | —     | —         | —                        | 13.38     | 16.28 | 17.38               | —     | —     | —     | —     | 5.34                | Tsienanfu d.                   |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 14.58      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Chinking d.                  | 10.31 | 12.49 | —     | —         | —                        | 14.22     | 17.34 | 18.33               | —     | —     | —     | —     | 7.20                | Hsuehchowfu d.                 |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 15.50      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Nanking a.                   | 12.30 | 14.21 | —     | —         | —                        | 15.43     | 19.35 | 20.02               | —     | —     | —     | —     | 8.50                | Pukow d.                       |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 16.50      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Pukow d.                     |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 10.00               | Nanking d.                     |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 17.50      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Hsuehchowfu d.               |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 12.00               | Chinking d.                    |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 18.50      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Tsienanfu d.                 |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 13.00               | Changchow d.                   |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 19.43      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Tientsin Central a.          |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 14.00               | Wushih d.                      |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 20.32      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Do. d.                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 15.00               | Soochow d.                     |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 21.32      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Tientsin East a.             |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 16.00               | Nanking d.                     |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 22.00      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Do. d.                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 17.00               | Shanghai North a.              |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 23.00      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| Peking a.                    |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       | 18.00               |                                |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       | 24.00      | —     | —           | 6.00                                |
| T. P. L. Express             |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | T. P. L. Express               |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 10.25                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 10.25                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 14.25                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 14.25                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 15.42                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 15.42                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 16.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 16.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 17.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 17.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 18.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 18.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 19.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 19.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 20.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 20.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 21.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 21.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 22.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 22.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 23.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 23.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 24.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 24.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 25.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 25.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 26.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 26.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 27.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 27.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 28.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 28.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 29.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 29.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 30.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 30.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 31.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 31.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 32.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 32.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 33.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 33.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 34.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 34.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 35.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 35.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 36.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 36.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 37.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 37.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 38.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 38.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 39.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 39.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 40.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 40.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 41.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 41.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 42.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 42.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 43.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 43.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 44.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 44.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 45.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 45.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 46.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 46.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 47.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 47.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 48.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 48.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 49.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 49.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 50.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 50.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 51.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 51.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 52.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 52.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 53.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 53.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 54.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 54.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 55.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 55.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 56.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 56.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 57.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 57.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 58.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 58.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 59.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 59.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 60.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 60.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 61.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 61.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 62.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 62.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 63.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 63.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 64.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 64.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 65.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 65.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 66.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 66.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 67.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 67.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 68.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 68.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 69.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 69.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 70.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 70.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 71.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 71.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 72.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 72.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 73.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 73.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 74.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 74.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 75.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 75.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 76.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 76.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 77.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 77.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 78.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 78.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 79.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 79.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 80.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 80.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 81.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 81.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 82.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 82.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 83.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 83.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 84.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 84.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 85.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 85.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 86.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 86.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 87.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 87.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 88.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 88.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 89.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 89.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 90.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 90.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 91.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 91.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 92.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 92.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 93.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 93.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 94.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 94.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 95.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 95.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 96.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 96.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 97.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 97.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 98.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 98.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 99.15                        |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 99.15                          |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 100.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 100.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 101.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 101.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 102.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 102.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 103.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 103.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 104.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 104.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 105.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 105.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 106.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 106.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 107.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 107.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 108.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 108.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 109.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 109.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 110.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 110.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 111.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 111.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 112.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 112.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 113.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 113.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 114.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 114.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 115.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 115.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 116.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 116.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 117.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 117.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 118.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 118.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 119.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 119.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 120.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 120.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 121.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 121.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 122.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 122.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 123.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 123.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 124.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 124.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 125.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 125.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 126.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 126.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 127.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 127.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 128.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 128.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 129.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 129.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 130.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 130.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 131.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 131.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 132.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 132.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 133.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 133.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 134.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 134.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 135.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 135.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 136.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 136.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 137.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 137.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 138.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 138.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 139.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 139.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 140.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 140.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 141.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 141.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 142.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 142.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 143.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 143.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 144.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 144.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 145.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 145.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 146.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 146.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 147.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 147.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 148.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 148.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 149.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 149.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 150.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 150.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 151.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 151.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 152.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 152.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 153.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 153.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 154.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 154.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 155.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 155.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 156.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 156.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 157.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 157.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 158.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 158.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 159.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 159.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 160.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 160.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 161.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 161.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 162.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 162.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 163.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 163.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 164.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 164.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 165.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 165.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 166.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 166.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 167.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 167.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 168.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 168.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 169.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 169.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 170.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 170.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 171.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 171.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 172.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 172.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 173.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 173.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 174.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 174.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 175.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 175.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 176.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 176.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 177.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 177.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 178.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 178.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 179.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 179.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 180.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 180.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 181.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 181.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 182.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 182.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 183.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 183.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 184.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 184.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 185.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 185.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 186.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 186.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 187.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 187.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 188.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 188.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 189.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 189.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 190.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 190.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 191.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 191.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 192.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 192.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 193.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 193.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 194.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 194.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 195.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 195.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 196.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 196.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 197.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 197.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 198.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 198.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 199.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 199.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 200.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 200.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 201.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 201.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 202.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 202.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 203.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 203.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 204.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 204.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 205.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 205.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 206.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 206.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 207.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 207.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 208.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 208.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 209.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 209.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 210.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 210.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 211.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 211.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 212.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 212.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 213.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 213.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 214.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 214.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 215.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 215.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 216.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 216.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 217.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 217.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 218.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 218.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 219.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 219.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 220.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 220.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 221.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 221.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 222.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 222.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 223.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 223.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 224.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 224.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 225.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 225.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 226.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 226.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 227.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 227.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 228.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 228.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 229.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 229.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 230.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 230.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 231.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 231.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 232.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 232.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 233.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 233.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 234.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 234.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 235.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 235.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 236.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 236.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 237.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 237.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 238.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 238.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 239.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 239.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 240.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 240.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 241.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 241.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 242.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 242.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 243.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 243.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 244.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 244.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 245.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 245.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 246.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 246.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 247.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 247.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 248.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 248.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 249.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 249.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 250.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 250.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 251.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 251.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 252.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 252.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 253.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 253.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 254.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 254.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 255.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 255.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 256.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 256.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 257.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 257.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 258.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 258.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 259.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 259.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 260.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 260.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 261.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 261.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 262.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 262.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 263.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 263.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 264.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 264.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 265.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 265.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 266.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 266.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 267.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 267.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 268.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 268.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 269.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 269.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 270.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 270.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 271.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 271.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 272.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 272.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 273.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 273.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 274.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 274.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 275.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 275.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 276.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 276.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 277.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 277.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 278.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 278.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 279.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 279.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 280.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 280.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 281.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 281.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 282.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 282.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 283.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 283.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 284.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 284.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 285.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 285.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 286.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 286.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 287.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 287.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 288.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 288.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 289.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     | 289.15                         |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |
| 290.15                       |       |       |       |           |                          |           |       |                     |       |       |       |       |                     |                                |       |      |       |       |      |           |           |      |       |       |            |       |             |                                     |

R. Restaurant Cars.

\* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

b. Sleeping Cars

## Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

| Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) |            |          |               |       |            |       |       |                | Zahkou-Shanghai North   |       |            |          |       |               |       |            |                | Up |
|----------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|----|
| STATIONS                               | Fast Local | Ex-press | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast  | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Ex-press | STATIONS                | Local | Fast Local | Ex-press | Local | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast  | Fast Local | Night Ex-press |    |
|                                        |            | R.       |               | R.    |            |       |       | R.             |                         |       |            | R.       |       |               | R.    |            | R.             |    |
| Shanghai North.....dep.                | ..         | 8.00     | 9.00          | 13.20 | 15.35      | ..    | ..    | 19.15          | Zahkou.....d.           | ..    | ..         | 7.15     | ..    | 8.40          | 13.20 | 15.05      | 18.00          |    |
| Jessfield.....dep.                     | ..         | 8.15     | 9.16          | 13.36 | 15.51      | ..    | ..    | 19.30          | Hangchow.....d.         | ..    | ..         | 7.40     | ..    | 9.15          | 13.50 | 15.35      | 18.25          |    |
| Sicawel.....dep.                       | ..         | 8.21     | 9.23          | 13.43 | 15.58      | ..    | ..    | 19.36          | Changan.....d.          | ..    | ..         | 8.29     | ..    | 10.45         | 15.00 | 16.50      | 19.14          |    |
| L'hw Junction.....dep.                 | ..         | 8.35     | 9.40          | 14.00 | 16.15      | ..    | ..    | 19.50          | Yehshab.....d.          | ..    | ..         | 9.00     | ..    | 11.53         | 15.37 | 17.34      | 19.45          |    |
|                                        |            |          |               |       |            |       |       |                | Kashling.....d.         | ..    | 7.15       | 9.39     | ..    | 12.50         | 16.24 | 18.10      | 20.24          |    |
|                                        |            |          |               |       |            |       |       |                | Kashal.....d.           | ..    | 7.39       | 10.02    | ..    | 13.26         | 16.52 | ..         | 20.46          |    |
|                                        |            |          |               |       |            |       |       |                | Sungkiang.....d.        | ..    | 8.37       | 10.52    | ..    | 14.42         | 17.49 | ..         | 21.42          |    |
| Shanghai South.....dep.                | ..         | 8.04     | 9.06          | 13.25 | 15.30      | 17.15 | 18.15 | 19.30          | Lunghwa Junction.....d. | 8.87  | 9.87       | 11.87    | 13.87 | 16.07         | 18.48 | ..         | 22.27          |    |
| Lunghwa Junction.....arr.              | ..         | 8.21     | 9.23          | 13.43 | 15.58      | 17.33 | 18.33 | 19.33          | Shanghai South.....a.   | 8.66  | 9.66       | 11.66    | 14.10 | 16.25         | 19.00 | ..         | 22.45          |    |
|                                        |            |          |               |       |            |       |       |                |                         |       |            |          |       |               |       |            |                |    |
| Lunghwa Junction.....dep.              | ..         | 9.14     | 10.50         | 14.46 | 17.10      | ..    | ..    | 20.29          |                         |       |            |          |       |               |       |            |                |    |
| Kashal.....dep.                        | ..         | 10.01    | 11.57         | 15.43 | 18.08      | ..    | ..    | 21.16          |                         |       |            |          |       |               |       |            |                |    |
| Kashling.....dep.                      | 7.05       | 10.31    | 12.40         | 16.16 | 18.30      | ..    | ..    | 21.46          |                         |       |            |          |       |               |       |            |                |    |
| Yehshab.....dep.                       | 7.45       | 11.02    | 13.32         | 16.56 | ..         | ..    | ..    | 22.17          | L'hw Junction.....d.    | ..    | 9.39       | 11.32    | ..    | 15.50         | 18.40 | ..         | 22.22          |    |
| Changan.....dep.                       | 8.31       | 11.36    | 14.23         | 17.40 | ..         | ..    | ..    | 22.51          | Sicawel.....d.          | ..    | 9.49       | 11.40    | ..    | 15.59         | 18.49 | ..         | 22.30          |    |
| Hangchow.....dep.                      | 9.43       | 12.30    | 16.00         | 18.50 | ..         | ..    | ..    | 23.45          | Jessfield.....d.        | ..    | 9.56       | 11.46    | ..    | 16.06         | 18.56 | ..         | 22.36          |    |
| Zahkou.....arr.                        | 10.05      | 12.45    | 16.30         | 19.10 | ..         | ..    | ..    | 24.00          | Shanghai North.....a.   | ..    | 10.10      | 12.00    | ..    | 16.20         | 19.10 | ..         | 22.50          |    |

Konzenchiao-Zahkou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkou-Konzenchiao

|                  |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Konzenchiao dep. | 6.50 | 8.45 | 10.45 | 13.45 | 15.05 | 17.30 | 22.55 | Zahkou dep.      | 7.45 | 9.49  | 12.00 | ..    | ..    | 18.30 | ..    |
| Kenshangmun dep. | 7.05 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 15.20 | 17.45 | 23.10 | Hangchow dep.    | 8.06 | 10.11 | 12.21 | 14.20 | 15.51 | 18.51 | 23.51 |
| Hangchow dep.    | 7.14 | 9.11 | 11.11 | ..    | ..    | 17.56 | ..    | Kenshangmun dep. | 8.17 | 10.22 | 12.32 | 14.31 | 16.02 | 19.02 | 0.02  |
| Zahkou arr.      | 7.32 | 9.30 | 11.30 | ..    | ..    | 18.15 | ..    | Konzenchiao arr. | 8.30 | 10.35 | 12.45 | 14.44 | 16.15 | 19.15 | 0.15  |